FBIS DAILY REPORT
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HUANG HUA UN SPEECH CONFIRMS PRC AIMS TO SABOTAGE PEACE

OW310511Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[(Kalin) commentary]

[Text] Today I want to discuss a few points about the statement made at the UN special session on disarmament by Huang Hua, leader of the Chinese delegation.

Dear listeners, commenting on the work of this session a week ago, we noted that the very fact that this session on disarmament, at which most countries are represented, has been convened is of very great significance. It shows that in all continents an increasing number of people have come to understand one thing. Comrade Brezhnev made a statement about this. Speaking at the 18th Komsomol Congress on 26 April, he said that we think the most important and urgent task facing us is to further alleviate the danger of war and stop the arms buildup. We have also pointed out that during the current UN special session, which will last several weeks, the whole world will be able to see the ways people in different countries interpret the [words indistinct] of freeing mankind from calamities such as nuclear war, thermonuclear war and neutron war.

Dear listeners, we have said that the Chinese people need peace as much as the people of any other country. The Chinese people have the right to expect the Chinese delegation to make the contributions it should to the settlement of the various questions that will be raised at the current UN session.

Now Chinese delegation leader Huang Hua has made his statement at the session. It once again makes clear that Peking has no intention of halting its trouble-making activities designed to sabotage the efforts being made by the United Nations to consolidate world peace and security and speed up the process of easing tension. The statement of this special envoy from Peking shows that the Chinese delegation has come to New York not to join other countries in formulating measures to halt the arms race and not to help make a success of the UN special session on disarmament. Rather, they have come to New York to prevent this session from achieving concrete and positive results that would be in the interests of people of all countries.

Dear listeners, after analyzing Huang Hua's statement at the current UN special session, people will not have the slightest doubt that the main thing Peking officials sought when preparing this statement was to distort and spread rumors about the position on international affairs adopted by the Soviet Union and the other members of the fraternal socialist community and the proposals they have made for the consolidation of peace. In addition, the Peking authorities attempted to pass themselves off as champions of peace with a sincere concern about the destiny of peace.

From beginning to end the statement of the Chinese foreign minister is saturated with malicious anti-Soviet distortions and fabrications about the international policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other member states of the fraternal socialist community. It includes the usual Peking assertions that the Soviet Union is carrying out what it calls aggression and expansion, that none of the Soviet disarmament proposals really has anything to do with disarmament, that the Soviet Union is stepping up the arms race, and so on. These arbitrary contentions alone will convince people that Peking is ready to let the current UN special session take the wrong path in handling its work.

While other countries are looking for possible approaches to disarmament and heaping praise on the statement and proposals made by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the current session; Peking is attempting to inject anti-Sovietism into the session. There is no need to point out that all such efforts by the Peking representatives are futile.

Another point: When he attacked the Soviet Union, Huang Hua tried to depict China as the country most concerned about the destiny of world peace. But let's take a look at the facts. The Peking leaders, like the imperialist militarists, do not wish to restrain themselves in achieving the goals of militarization and an extensive program of missile and nuclear arms expansion--both of which can be achieved only by plundering the people. To date, China not only has failed to sign any of the international disarmament agreements but has resorted to every tactic in an attempt to undermine all proposals to this end. It is the Chinese delegation that opposes the convocation of a world disarmament conference. I would like to add here that at first they opposed the convocation of the current UN special session on disarmament, but China is the only country today that conducts nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, causing poisonous fallout to spread all over the world in defiance of worldwide public protest. These are only a few of the facts that Peking cannot possibly deny, no matter how desperately it tries.

At the current session, Huang Hua advanced the contention that only a few countries should disarm while China should be permitted to maintain superiority in both nuclear and conventional weapons. Since such a contention runs counter to the principle of equal security, Huang Hua knows very well others will not accept it.

Huang Hua's statement at the UN special session of disarmament shows that Peking leaders are taking joint action with those forces in the West that are stirring up terror and hostility, spreading doubts about the possibility of achieving concrete, measures for arms limitation and disarmament, and in reality opposing any positive and constructive resolution of this issue. Thus, the Chinese delegation has once again revealed that Peking is pursuing a policy of pushing the world toward war, stubbornly opposing the development of detente and disarmament.

'Viciously Slanders' USSR

OW302020Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister has made a speech at the United Nations under the pretense of supporting the agenda of the UN's special session on disarmament. However, in essence his speech was designed to viciously slander the Leninist foreign policy of the world's first socialist state. Huang Hua's speech once again shows that the Peking leaders doubt that concrete measures can be taken to limit arms. The leaders have attempted to (?strike terror into people's hearts) and create a hostile atmosphere. They have taken joint action with imperialist forces to undermine all resolutions on disarmament. In fact, the present Peking leadership's stand on the disarmament issue can be interpreted as a heightening of Mao Tse-tung's militarist and adventurist policy.

PRC representatives have not signed even one international agreement on disarmament or even one international agreement prohibiting (?atmospheric nuclear tests), the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the placing of such weapons in outer space and on the ocean floor. The overwhelming majority of countries have signed such treaties. However, China in its propaganda describes these agreements as mere scraps of paper.

China may be the only country in the world whose leaders flagrantly oppose detente and all concrete measures to achieve disarment. Constantly predicting that a world war is inevitable, they have gone all out in calling for full preparations for a major war. It should be pointed out that the Peking leaders have not stopped making such predictions. They are using nearly 50 percent of their entire state budget for armaments, especially for missiles and nuclear weapons. This is all carried out under the smokescreen of what Peking calls "the threat from the north--from the Soviet Union."

However, the Peking leaders, while stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria, do not really believe there is a threat from the north. This is because the Soviet Union has on several occasions proposed that the two parties work not only for normalization of relations between the two countries but for normalization on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Peking leaders are using 50 percent of their state budget for military purposes, thus willfully obstructing the development of the peacetime Chinese economy. This will of course lead to the country's economic backwardness and make the Chinese people suffer even more.

Another fact demonstrating China's stand on the disarmament issue is that China is the only country in the world whose leaders, disregarding protests from the public, have continued to conduct atmospheric nuclear tests. Thus, they have greatly endangered the lives and health of the people in China's (?neighboring countries). Needless to say, such nuclear tests pose a lethal threat to hundreds of millions of Chinese people, especially to those living in or near the areas in which such tests have been conducted. Even the Chinese press has disclosed that fighters in the Sinkiang production and construction corps died of Leukemia, a desease caused by radiation. It should be understood that the consequences of atmospheric nuclear tests will affect the health of the Chinese people not only of this generation but also of the next generation. But the present Peking leadership pays no attention to this matter.

These facts show that Peking is pursuing a militarist policy and stubbornly opposing detente and disarmament. Obviously, this militarist policy opposes the cause of world peace and the interests of the Chinese people.

'Stubbornly Resisting' Disarmament

LD301620Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Excerpts] If there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of easing tension, then there is no reasonable alternative to disarmament. Such is the keynote of most statements made at the UN disarmament session. It is obvious that the stockpiles of bombs threaten the very existence of man on earth. This is especially true of nuclear arsenals, which, it has been calculated, could destroy all living things on earth at least 15 times over. This makes it imperative to defuse this gigantic mine. Of course, this would have been accomplished much more easily when atomic weapons first appeared. This country proposed banning them way back in 1946. Now it is much more difficult to solve this problem, yet it can be solved.

The Soviet proposals are getting wide support in the world. But there are forces in the West which are heightening the atmosphere of fear and hostility, stirring doubts over the possibility of stopping the arms race, actually torpedoing all positive decisions in the field of disarmament. Siding with these forces is the Peking leadership, as became clear once more from the speech of the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the session.

The Chinese delegation again demonstrated that Peking is pursuing the course of pushing the world to war and stubbornly resisting the process of easing tension and disarmament.

MONDALE 'PROPAGANDA RHETORIC' CONTRASTS WITH OTHER VIEWS

LD301027Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 78 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents S. Vishnevskiy, T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov: "Disarmament--The Command of the Times"]

[Text] New York, 25 May--An efficient work rhythm was established right from the start of the general debate at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

This is what UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said in answer to the PRAVDA correspondents' questions: The UN special session on disarmament is the greatest and most representative forum to examine this vitally important problem. The arms race and the continuing danger of nuclear annihilation pose a threat to all mankind on a catastrophic scale. Therefore, I hope that the special session will reinforce the peoples' and governments' understanding of the pressing need for disarmament. Devoting its full attention to this important issue for the first time, the UN General Assembly can give a fresh boost to the disarmament talks. I also hope that the assembly will agree on basic principles and on an action program which will be able to pave the way to the adoption of measures to curb the arms race and to aid progress in achieving general and complete disarmament.

The Soviet Government's latest proposals were made during the active preparations for the special session. They touch on a number of very important disarmament problems. In the next few weeks the governments of various countries will seriously consider the Soviet proposals. The statement that the Soviet Union is subscribing to Additional Protocol II to the Tlatelolco Treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America was of special interest. I also welcome the Soviet Union's decision to ratify the international convention banning "weather" warfare, which was drawn up within the UN framework.

In his speech V. Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, noted the urgency of measures such as ending the production of nuclear weapons, banning all tests of them, gradually reducing nuclear arsenals right down to their total elimination and banning all other types of weapons of mass destruction.

The theme of the worldwide struggle against neutron death has already become one of the leading topics at the forum--to the obvious displeasure of the delegates from certain NATO states. The slogan "no to the neutron bomb!", which has resounded at mass rallies and demonstrations in many countries, is now being repeated from the high UN platform by responsible statesmen. President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus and Swedish Prime Minister T. Falldin have urged a ban on neutron weapons.

A number of the statements made in the first days of the special session's work have something in common with the many Soviet proposals to curb the arms race and for disarmament. The magnetic force of the USSR's important initiatives can be sensed at the forum.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's speech produced a strange impression on many delegates and observers. The "pressure of world public opinion," as the speaker himself said, could not but leave its mark on his speech. The U.S. vice president supported the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on banning nuclear tests in all environments.

W. Mondale rhetorically called the special session a "symbol of hope" for great progress in disarmament. But a few minutes later he clouded this hope when he publicly confirmed the policy of the United States and its NATO partners of accelerating the arms race. He announced that the NATO summit meeting due to be held in Washington next week is aimed at strengthening the "military positions" of this bloc. The vice president tried to justify NATO's militarist preparations with nauseating references to the "increasing threat" from the Warsaw Pact states. At the same time he raised skeptical smiles by alleging that the U.S. military budget "has not increased in real terms" since the end of the fifties. But everyone seated in the hall understands a real term such as the $128.7 billion allocated to the Pentagon in fiscal 1979.

The U.S. representative's speech is in sharp contrast with the constructive character of the majority of the speeches delivered these days from the assembly platform. One very experienced Washington commentator has given this explanation: U.S. diplomacy has no positive proposals to submit for the special session's consideration. As local observers point out, the U.S. President himself apprently considered it inconvenient to address the assembly delegates on the eve of the NATO Council session, which will discuss issues which have nothing in common with the problems of disarmament. This is why the vice president, too, engaged only in propaganda rhetoric.

The general debate is continuing, on the whole, in a businesslike atmosphere. Responsibility for the fate of world peace is sensed here.

Reston Criticizes Speech

LD262227Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 26 May 78 LD

["The ColdWar Spirit"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, May 26, TASS--The New York TIMES has levelled criticism at the speech by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The vice president made a "cold war speech" writes the paper's columnist James Reston, which "did not contribute much to arms control."

Walter Mondale hardly even mentioned the word disarmament, notes the article, and the standard enumeration of proposals his speech contained, the paper goes on, hardly instills hope that the United States will reduce the role of nuclear weapons or slash expenditure for military purposes to release assets for the needs of economic development.

GROMYKO SPEECH TO UNITED NATIONS SETS OUT SOVIET STAND

LD28073pY Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 28 May 78 LD

["PRAVDA: Vitally Important Issue"--TASS heading]

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--PRAVDA writes today that Andrey Gromyko's speech at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament "vividly and convincingly set out the Soviet Union's stand on questions of disarmament, showed again that the main purpose of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is peace, is ridding mankind of the threat of war, PRAVDA writes today.

Limitation of armaments, measures for disarmament are an organic part of the program of the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples that was advanced by the CPSU at its 24th and 25th congresses. Of foremost importance is that face that the Soviet Union raised the question of complete ending of further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of states with big military potentials. Implementation of specific, constructive and realistic proposals advanced by the USSR at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly would mean that practical steps are at last being made toward curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union, PRAVDA writes, is making steady and consistent efforts to achieve specific results in the complex process of opposing the threat of war. It is in favour of achieving an agreement with the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation, for success of the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Soviet Union's approach to these talks is clear: They must pave the road not for achieving unilateral military advantages for anyone, but for genuine lessening of the threat of war.

The voice of the peace forces of the world resounds with particular strength during the days of the session of the United Nations General Assembly, PRAVDA writes. More than 600 million people from 100 odd countries signed the new Stockholm Appeal calling for an end to the arms race.

"The struggle for an end to the arms race, for disarmament means the struggle for the man's supreme right, the right to live", PRAVDA stresses.

Delegates Praise Speech

LD262210Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, 26 May, TASS--The new Soviet initiatives put forth today at the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament by Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, aroused great interest in the U.N. They are regarded here as testimony of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to make a practical contribution to curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The document of practical ways to end the arms race, submitted by the Soviet Union to the U.N. TASS correspondents were told by a spokesman for U.N. Secretary General Kurt Walkheim, is distinguished by its constructive approach to the most crucial problem of our time--disarmament. The Soviet minister's speech sounded in an exceptionally positive tone, a tone facilitating the fulfilment of the central task of the U.N. under its charter--the maintenance of international peace and security.

The soviet Union has proposed a wide and comprehensive programme of radical measures aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race, the correspondent was told by the foreign minister of Czehchoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek. We fully share the Soviet Union's view that the time is ripe for the transition from good wishes and hardly binding ambiguous recommendations to concrete step along the highway of world policy--towards lasting peace.

An exceptionally pithy and all-embracing speech--this is how the contribution of the head of the Soviet delegation was assessed by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The speech, he stated, deserves the most serious attention and deep study.

The topicality of the latest Soviet initiatives is confirmed also by the general debate which unfolded at the session. The foreign minister of the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, urged the successful completion of the negotiations on the full and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests. He stressed the organic tie between resolving the disarmament problems and strengthening international peace and security.

The head of the Brazilian delegation S. Correa da Costa underlined the need for banning the development and manufacture of new types of armaments, of ending nuclear weapons tests, of creating nuclear-free zones.

GROMYKO HOLDS SERIES OF MEETINGS DURING UN SESSION

Cuba's Rodriguez

LD292344Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2308 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] New York--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who heads the Cuban delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly.

In their conversation they discussed certain matters pertaining to Soviet-Cuban relations and international issues of mutual interest, including the issue of disarmament, which is the object of review at the present session.

The sides condemned the propaganda campaign being waged in the United States, which attributes actions in Africa to the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba. They stressed the deliberately false character of this campaign, which is designed to cover the incessant interference--which has been increasing recently--by the NATO bloc in the internal affairs of independent African states.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding characteristic of the relations between the two countries.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD292353Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2328 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] New York--Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has received F. Gedle-Giorgis, the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on several questions of bilateral Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, as well as on international problems of mutual interest. In particular the ministers discussed matters related to the situation in Africa. The interest of the USSR and Ethiopia in restoring peace and neighborliness in the Horn of Africa, on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs, was reaffirmed.

They stressed the intention of their countries to promote by every means the success of the work of the current special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Finland's Vayrynen

LD302344Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko had a meeting with Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish foreign minister. During the talk, the sides stressed their countries' intentions to promote in every way the success of the work of the present session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

WPC's Chandra

LD291546Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 29, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received President of the World Council of Peace Romesh Chandra.

In the course of a talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, highly appraised the contribution of the World Council of Peace, of the peace movement as a whole, to the cause of maintaining international security, curbing in the arms race and the cause of disarmament.

Romesh Chandra emphasized the USSR's vanguard role in the struggle for universal peace and disarmament and, specifically, the important significance of the document "On Practical Steps To End the Arms Race. Proposals of the Soviet Union", submitted for consideration of the U.N. General Assembly's special session.

The need to promote in every way the success in the work of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly was noted during the talk.

CEMA, EEC CONDUCT MOSCOW TALKS ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS

LD291459Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Common Market have opened talks in Moscow on the establishment of bilateral contacts. The sides are represented by Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev and Vice Chairman Wilhelm Haferkamp. The idea of concluding an agreement on trade and granting credits to each other was advanced by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance 2 years ago. The council is one of the most dynamic regions in the world.

Conference Ends

LD301851Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--On May 29-30 CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev and staff-members of the secretariat had a meeting in Moscow with a delegation of the Commission of European Communities, headed by its Deputy Chairman Wilhelm Haferkamp. This is continuation of the previous exchange of opinions.

The joint desire has been expressed to attain an agreement between the sides. It was noted that establishment of normal relations would be in keeping with the spirit of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

A broad exchange of opinions made it possible for the participants to know better the proposals of the sides. A new meeting was planned, and, to prepare it, it is envisaged to hold a meeting of experts in Brussels in the near future.

The meeting in Moscow, as was noted by its participants, was held in a good atmosphere.

A press conference was held by Wilhelm Haferkamp at Denmark's embassy in Moscow on the same day. Wilhelm Haferkamp briefed Soviet and foreign journalists on the results of the meeting that has just ended. Certain success has been reached in the course of the negotiations, he said.

Answering questions, Wilhelm Haferkamp has said that the proposals from both drafts, submitted by the contracting parties, will be taken as the basis for the EEC-CEMA agreement.

CEMA COMMISSION STUDIES BUILDING TWO NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

LD291830Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, May 29, TASS--The 52nd meeting of the Permanent Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on Energy discussed working out of general agreements on cooperation of CMEA countries in building jointly in the USSR territory of two large-capacity atomic power stations and in the construction of electric transmission lines with the tension of 750 kilovolts. The meeting was held in Leipzig, GDR, from May 23 to May 27.

The results of the operation in parallel of unified power grids of CMEA countries in 1977 were discussed. The capacity of power stations of these power grids increased by 5.2 per cent. The reciprocal deliveries of electricity in the framework of unified power grids of CMEA member countries amounted last year to 21,611 million kilowatt hours. The joint consumption of electricity rose by 4.5 per cent on the previous year.

The commission's meeting discussed fulfillment of the work to build and commission this year a large capacity electric transmission line with a tension of 750 kilovolts between Vinnitsa in the west of the Ukraine (USSR) and Albertirsa (Hungary) and other matters connected with preparations of unified power grids and the single power grid of the USSR for operation in parallel. The meeting passed in the atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

COMMUNISTS ACT IN 'CLOSE-KNIT RANKS' FOR DETENTE, PEACE

LD261015Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 78 p 5 LD

[Boris Orekhov article: "Close-Knit Ranks"]

[Text] One of the characteristic features of our times is the constantly growing influence of the international communist movement. The ruling Marxist-Leninist parties are achieving new major successes in building socialism and communism all the time. In conditions of strengthening the positions of socialism, relaxation of international tension and the deepening crisis of the bourgeois system, the communists of a number of capitalist countries have been able to substantially extend and strengthen their prestige among the broad masses.

This spring is rich in events in the life of the international communist movement. A number of fraternal parties are holding their regular congresses. The 11th Congress of the Swiss Labor Party and the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] have taken place. They showed that, fighting for the interests of the working class and their people, the communists of these countries are among the front ranks of fighters for the deepening of relaxation of international tension, for disarmament and peace. The resolution adopted by the Swiss Labor Party on "peace, security and disarmament" speaks of this. It confirms the party's determination to make its contribution to the cause of attaining these noble aims.

The resolution of the KKE congress points to the danger of the imperialist circles continuing the arms race, increasing tension and concocting dangerous plans for the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, primarily the neutron bomb. As the resolution notes, the KKE is in favor of continuing the cause of relaxation of international tension and of stopping the arms race.

The congresses noted in particular that the interests of the struggle for democracy, socialism and peace urgently demand that the fraternal parties tirelessly develop international, comradely, voluntary cooperation and solidarity on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

In the current situation, in which the most immediate problem for all mankind is the question of strengthening detente and averting nuclear war, the unity and solidarity of all forces opposing the aggressive designs of imperialism are more important than ever. The fraternal parties have everything necessary to continue to come out in close-knit ranks against the military threat and to make an increasingly weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and security.

PODKLYUCHNIKOV EXAMINES UNGA DISARMAMENT SESSION, ZAIRE

LD301235Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 78 p 4 LD

[May Podklyuchnikov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The past week was full of important events. Fraternal Czechoslovakia joyously welcomed the news of the forthcoming official friendly visit to the CSSR by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo's visit to the USSR has ended. In New York the UN General Assembly [UNGA] special session on disarmament has begun its work. Africa's Liberation Day has been widely celebrated throughout the world. The week of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa has opened. The world conference for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination has ended in Basel.

The broad international public is expressing its indignation at the NATO powers' shameful intervention in Zaire.

Ties of Fraternity

The countries of the socialist community, which form an international alliance of a new type rallied on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are confidently strengthening their friendship and close and fruitful cooperation.

The forthcoming official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev will undoubtedly be one more historic milestone on this path. Reports from the CSSR confirm that the people of the fraternal country are preparing to greet the eminent guest with sincere joy and open hearts. On the eve of the visit a high level of political enthusiasm is being felt in the country. The Czechoslovak press notes that the forthcoming meeting and talks between the USSR and CSSR leaders are rightly regarded as a new step on the path of the development and consolidation of close relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties and peoples of the two countries.

The ties of fraternity linking the USSR and Bulgaria have been graphically manifested recently. The days of Bulgarian Culture devoted to the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke have passed with great success in our country. And in Sofia the Moscow days, which in turn have furthered the reciprocal familiarization of the two countries' working people with each other's life and achievements, have also passed with great success.

The friendly working meeting between G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, with E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in Solvakia was an eloquent testimony to the unity of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and of those countries. Those taking part in the meeting expressed their profound satisfaction at the dynamic and all-round development of cooperation between their parties and states and the further intensification of their traditional friendship.

The states of the socialist community are coordinating their efforts in foreign policy. This was discussed in particular at the latest SED Central Committee plenum in Berlin. [paragraph continues]

E. Honecker, who delivered the Politburo report, pointed to the complete unity of views and reliable coordination of actions between the GDR and the Soviet Union in the international arena.

In strengthening their all-round interaction the countries of the fraternal community are insuring new successes in building socialism and communism and in the struggle for peace and the people's security.

A Vitally Important Question

All those who are interested in strengthening peace welcomed with satisfaction the news that the UNGA special session on disarmament has begun its work in New York. The very fact that this session has been convened is of exceptionally great significance. It shows that an understanding of the fact that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "the most essential, most urgent task of our day is to achieve the further easing of the military peril and to halt the growth of arms" has become widespread on all continents.

The forum which has assembled in New York is of a highly representative nature. Envoys of 149 countries are taking part in it. Many heads of state and government and foreign ministers are attending. For several weeks the whole world will be able to familiarize itself with the way different states view the path toward ridding mankind of catastrophe--nuclear, thermonuclear, neutron or any other catastrophe--as a result of the use of the achievements of science and technology for military purposes. And there is no doubt that the world public will welcome any proposal dictated by a desire to attain the highly humane goal--the consolidation of peace and security.

The Soviet delegation has come to the special session with impressive political baggage. The whole world welcomed with great interest the speech delivered in New York by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. This speech presented graphically and convincingly our country's position on disarmament issues and showed once again that the main aim of the foreign policy of our party and state is peace and man's deliverance from the threat of war. Arms limitation and disarmament measures are an organic part of the program of the struggle for peace and international cooperation and the people's freedom and independence advanced by the CPSU at its 24th congresses. Of paramount significance is the Soviet Union's proposal for halting the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential. The implementation of the specific, businesslike and realistic proposals made by the USSR at the UNGA special session would mean that practical steps were finally being taken to curb the arms race.

The Soviet Union is persistently and consistently seeking specific results in the complex process of resisting the military threat. It is in favor of reaching an agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT) and of success for the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The USSR's approach to these talks is perfectly clear and precise: They must pave the way not to the attainment of one-sided military advantages for anyone but to the real reduction of the military danger.

The talks are continuing. It was, as it happens, this week that the latest meeting took place in Geneva between the USSR and U.S. delegations discussing the SALT problem. P. Warnke, the leader of the U.S. delegation at the talks, admitted that the USSR has taken "very considerable steps" toward reaching an agreement. The SALT talks between the USSR and the United States and the opportunities for concluding a new agreement are also the main topic of the talks which A.A. Gromyko is having in Washington.

Naturally, the international public is interested in what a power like the United States has brought with it to this UN forum. Even before the start of the forum the New York TIMES noted that the U.S. administration "either does not intend to make important proposals at the session or does not attach special significance to the session." Well, U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's speech, full of propaganda rhetoric and couched in the spirit of NATO's usual postulates, shows that the newspaper's information was reliable. It is evidently no accident that the NATO Council session, whose agenda includes questions linked with further arms buildups, will take place at the same time as the special session on disarmament. "The forthcoming NATO Council session and its program" West Germany's UNSERE ZEIT writes, "can be regarded only as a counterweight to the UNGA special session discussing paths to disarmament."

The voice of the world's peace-loving forces is being heard particularly powerfully during the days of the work of the UNGA session. Over 600 million people from a little over 100 countries have signed the new Stockholm Appeal demanding the ending of the arms race. In Paris, a national meeting has been held on disarmament issues, convened on the initiative of the French peace movement. The Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries, which met in Havana, has appealed to the New York forum to take effective measures to halt the arms race and above all the production of nuclear weapons.

The struggle to tend the arms race and for disarmament signifies the struggle for man's supreme right--the right to life.

Without a mask

Bursts of submachinegunfire continued unabated in Zaire's Shaba Province last week. The military intervention by NATO countries, which has undertaken gross and unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of an African country, was continuing, increasingly assuming the nature of an occupation.

The events in southern Zaire at once showed the true worth of all the propaganda arguments that the Western powers are profoundly concerned about the freedom and independence of African states. Now the masks have been torn off. What, then, is the outcome?

Above all, the lie (which, incidentally, has been disseminated not only by the neocolonialists' press but also by Chinese newspapers and politicans) alleging that the USSR and Cuba took part in the events in Shaba has not sood up to the facts. Under the pressure of facts, a representative of the French Defense Ministry, as the press reports, was unable to confirm previous statements that "Soviet servicemen are present" in Zaire. The fabrication about the participation of Cubans in the Zaire events has burst equally ignominiously. Even the Belgian foreign minister has been forced to reject it. Why, then, was this lie disseminated? The New York TIMES frankly reported: "The U.S. administration is essentially preparing the ground to ultimately lay the blame for the military operations in Zaire on the Cubans and Russians." And, exposing the interventionists, Algeria's ASH-SHA'B explained: "As soon as the popular actions began in Shaba, voices were immediately heard about Soviet and Cuban interference aimed at internationalizing an internal conflict." Thus the entire mechanism for deceiving the African and world public is spread out before us.

The myth about "Soviet and Cuban servicemen" was quickly and unequivocally exposed. Nevertheless calls for a new blockade of Cuba are already being heard in the United States. And certain politicians, as was the case during the events in the Horn of Africa, are once again trying to threaten "linkage of African problems with the SALT talks.

Another argument, which aids propaganda "justification" for the Western powers' intervention in Zaire, was that it is necessary to "save the Europeans" who found themselves in the zone of events. The world conference for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, held recently in Basel, quite rightly noted in its resolution: "The pretext advanced by aggressive forces, maintaining that they wish to evacuate and save the white population, is further proof of their racial policy, which expresses itself in the annihilation of many thousands of representatives of the African population." Britain's MORNING STAR drew this conclusion: "The Europeans have in fact been used as cover for the intervention of Western imperialist states in Zaire."

The interventionists' actions in Zaire are distinguished by cruelty. Eyewitnesses have related: "They shoot at everything that moves." Reporting the Legionnaires' actions, Belgium's LE SOIR pointed out: "For them, the blacks do not count at all."

The participants in the military intervention in Zaire can no longer conceal the purely imperialist, neocolonialist motives for their actions. The Western powers are trying to strengthen the supremacy of the big monopolies in Africa, to insure their own political influence and to weaken the national liberation movement. It is no coincidence that recent reports speak of U.S. plans to aid pro-Western groups opposed to the legitimate government of Angola. The threat of interference also hangs over other countries neighboring in Zaire.

The former colonial powers still regard Africa as a piece of real estate designed to bring them profits. And rivalry is developing among them. Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, for example, writes: "...Brussels believes that it has preferential rights in its colonies (?!) And is prepared to acknowledge Paris' similar status (!) in countries which used to be French possessions." And Paris' LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS recalled the cynical words of Belgians in Kolwezi that France is "hunting in our lands." A serious U.S. rival has now appeared among the former colonial powers. Justifying the intervention, the U.S. President very significantly declared: "We are trying to expand our own role in Africa's everyday affairs in a new way."

The so-called Franco-African conference was being held in Paris during the Zaire events. It proclaimed the idea of creating some kind of "Euro-African" security forces in Africa, that is, forces which, in the neocolonialists' interests, could fulfill the role of a gendarme suppressing any desire for genuine freedom and independence.

Commenting on the Western powers' military intervention in Zaire, Algeria's EL MOUDJAHID writes: "Recent events in Africa indicate that the whole continent is being subjected to an imperialist threat. The West's military interference in the internal affairs of African countries is threatening to become common political practice."

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism are the dependable allies of states which have recently acquired freedom and independence. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings to the states and peoples of Africa on African Liberation Day state:

"The Soviet Union's position on the liberated states of Africa and other continents is clear and definite. Our country does everything to develop friendly and fruitful cooperation with them and supports their struggle to strengthen political independence and economic self-sufficiency and to restructure international economic relations on a just and equal basis. We advocate the right of every people to choose its own path of development. The Soviet Union is against imperialist interference in the affairs of African states and against attempts by the forces of reaction to embroil African countries with one another and to kindle fratricidal military conflicts."

On the agenda of international life are such burning issues as the struggle for peace, for disarmament, for the peoples' freedom and independence and for mankind's progress. The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries act as the chief motive force in resolving them. All the forces of peace and progress are with them.

GUZHENKO DENOUNCES ANTI-SOVIET 'HULLABALOO' ON SHIPPING

LD291010Y Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--Participating in international shipping, Soviet marine organizations are guided above all by the striving for equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with all who are interested in it, said USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko. He addressed a press conference in Moscow today on the activity of the Soviet marine transport in international shipping. Recently, the minister said, Western mass information media have increasingly often published tendentious materials directed against the participation in international merchant shipping of the shipping companies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "Those who organize anti-Soviet campaigns in world shipping usually present the commercial operations of Soviet shipping organizations in international shipping markets as the striving for the establishment of 'communist rule' on the world sea routes," he said.

Deliberately presenting in a wrong light the real causes of the deep-going depression of contemporary international shipping, some bourgeois propaganda media and political figures urge government to introduce discriminatory measures against the state shipping companies of the socialist countries, and simultaneously endorsed a complex of protectionist instructions in favour of a further expansion of cartel organizations of shipowners of capitalist states, the minister said.

The attempts of initiators of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo to instill in the world trade shipping an atmosphere of mistrust and political confrontation are detrimental in the first place to the system of relations in the contemporary international shipping, which has taken shape, and the striving to achieve legislative privileges for the "chosen ones" may touch off a chain reaction of retaliatory measures, whose negative consequences one can hardly predict in full.

"The sole alternative capable of overcoming the present depression in the economy of international sea shipping, the minister stressed, are joint measures by all the participants in this process in the spirit of mutual understanding and conscientious cooperation, whether it be on a bilateral or multilateral basis."

USSR, U.S., JAPAN SIGN MEMORANDUM ON YAKUT GAS PROJECT

LD262004Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] The trilateral conference of delegations of the USSR, the United States and Japan, which was held in Tokyo, ended today in the signing of a memorandum on further measures for the realization of the Yakut gas project. In accordance with the project, the Soviet Union will supply natural gas to the United States and Japan. The USSR's partners will provide credits for the purchase of part of the equipment necessary for the gas field, the construction of a gas pipeline and a liquefied gas plant.

All the participants in the conference noted the success of the current meeting and expressed the hope for the further development of businesslike cooperation of the three countries.

BRZEZINSKI'S 'BELLICOSE' STATEMENTS HARM DETENTE SPIRIT

LD302042Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--In its issue of May 31, PRAVDA carries an article by Aleksey Petrov headlined "Brzezinski's Anti-Soviet Zigzags." The article says:

In an interview broadcast on May 28 by the U.S. television, Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, came out with statements grossly misrepresenting the process of the relaxation of international tensions, showing the picture of international relations through a prism of anti-Sovietism. What detente is and what it is not, Zbigniew Brzezinski asks his audience, and, answering this question himself, asserts that detente is nothing more than "a process of trying to contain some of the competitive aspects in the Soviet-American relationship." Making this conclusion, he stresses that precisely such "competive aspects" are predominant in the Soviet-American relations and that this is, allegedly, connected with "the Soviet conduct in the course of the last two years."

To support this premise, Zbigniew Brzezinski, ignoring the Soviet Union's well-known steps aimed at the implementation of real measures for disarmament and detente and contradicting pronouncements of leaders of the U.S. administration, tried to misrepresent the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Ignoring facts he alleged, for instance, that the Soviet Union is conducting the policy to "encircle" the Middle East, to stir up racial difficulties in Africa, is concentrating its troops on the border with China, etc. Summing up his assertions, he described this as being incompatible with "the code of detente."

Zbigniew Brzezinski's speech and the bellicocity with which it was delivered are indicative of the attitude and the stand of the assistant to the President. While questions of disarmament, practical measures aimed at detente and lessening of confrontation are being discussed in New York by the United Nations General Assembly, which expresses the will of peoples, Brzezinski instigates a further spiralling of the arms race. In Washington, a short distance from the United Nations, the United States is holding a conference of NATO countries precisely in the days of the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. What was said by Zbigniew Brzezinski shows that the main aspect of the NATO conference will be working out of measures aimed at further heightening of military preparations of the bloc not only in Europe but also in other continents. The question of suppressing any manifestation of national independence of African peoples is specifically discussed by the NATO conference.

A considerable place in his televised interview was assigned by Brzezinski to the so-called "Soviet-Cuban involvement" in the events in Shaba Province in Zaire.

How could he prove this "involvement?" He could provide no proof, since it does not exist. Today's reality in Zaire is not mythical "Soviet-Cuban intrusion" but quite real American war planes and Belgian and French paratroopers conducting military operations. Obviously being still sort of intoxicated from his visit to Peking, Z. Brzezinski referred to statements by Chinese who, he said, "have been very critical of the Soviet-Cuban intrusion into internal African affairs." This pronouncement by Z. Brzezinski confirms again only one thing: that the Chinese leadership is on the side of those back colonialism, of those who exploit and plunder African countries.

Tension in that part of Africa is being heightened not by socialist countries at all. It is common knowledge that the United States is the mastermind and the main motive force of the armed intervention in Zaire.

Then why did the assistant to the U.S. President need to repeat the obvious lie about "Soviet-Cuban intrusion?" Can it promote international stability and international accord which Z. Brzezinski mentioned in passing in his interview? Obviously the same hackneyed method is being used in this case, the method of shifting the responsibility from those who are to blame for the tragic events that shake the African Continent from time to time. This refers to the Middle East, to Angola, to Namibia, to the recent Ethiopian-Somlian conflict and now to Zaire.

Rehashing the fabrications that have already been exposed, Z. Brzezinski addressed them not only to Africans. He addressed them to his compatriots, too. This is not a new method either. Americans are being intimidated with "Moscow's intrigues." This obviously has the purpose to justify in some way the planned spiralling of the arms race instead of reduction of armaments that was promised. And this, as far as one can see, is in the centre of attention at the NATO conference in Washington. So it is alleged that there exists a "threat from the Soviet Union."

Who is then conducting all over the world a vicious propaganda campaign as Z. Brzezinski put it. The very speech of the assistant to the President gives the answer to this question.

Z. Brzezinski's interview which is permeated from beginning to end with ill-will towards the Soviet Union indicates who is to blame for the slowing down of the process of the relaxation of international tensions, shows why no real measures towards ending of the arms race have been taken yet.

Nevertheless, the spirit of detente has been established in the world. The attempts to reverse the course cannot be successful. The world public, including the American public, realises ever more clearly that the arms race threatens everyone alike and that the main task on which both sides must concentrate their efforts is complete cessation of production of nuclear weapons so that it would be destroyed as such. It is also necessary to ensure that all disputable problems be solved in a peaceful way, not through the use of arms. This would have an influence on other countries, too, would create a climate in which the key problems of our time could be solved effectively.

Unfortunately, the televised interview of the assistant to the President for national security affairs does nothing to create such a climate.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC STATUS BILL MAY VIOLATE RECIPROCITY

LD291729Y Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: The House of Representatives has approved a bill on supplementing the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. This bill is now being discussed in the Senate. If it is approved by the Senate, and then by the U.S. President, it will become a law, compulsory on the territory of the United States.

What is the essence of this bill?

The Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 1961 is known to specify the conditions of work of diplomatic missions of foreign states on the territory of that or other country. The principles and norms, envisaged by the convention, promote the effective exercise of the functions by staff-members of missions of the foreign state on the territory of the respective country. Specifically, in accordance with the Vienna Convention, foreign diplomats are granted privileges and immunities. The convention is universal; it has been signed by 120 states.

The bill, which is now in the U.S. Senate, actually has the aim to infringe upon the privileges and immunities of members of foreign diplomatic missions on the territory of the United States. Thus, in accordance with the present American laws and provisions of the Vienna convention, foreign diplomats have to do with the U.S. State Department. The Vienna convention, ratified and endorsed by organs of legislative and executive power of the United States, envisages that the diplomatic representative is not bound to give testimony in court, with the exception of a number of cases when he appears as a private person. In accordance with the new bill, foreign diplomats in the United States, in case criminal or civil proceedings are instituted against them, ought to prove in the American court their right to immunity from prosecution in court. Thus, this bill contains the provisions which are a serious departure from the existing international practices and the obligations, taken by the United States in accordance with the Vienna convention.

Strange at least are statements made by representatives of the U.S. Department of State, that allegedly this bill is bound to supplement the Vienna convention and to promote its effective application in the United States. It is quite obvious that adoption of the bill and its application in the form submitted to Congress, will create major difficulties in activities of foreign diplomatic missions on the American territory. Many foreign missions in the United States note that if the new bill becomes a law, its application might lead to frictions and even conflicts in the relations between the United States and other states. The new bill might lead to such a situation that staff-members of Soviet missions in the United States would have less favourable conditions for work as compared with the personnel of American missions in the USSR, i.e. the principle of reciprocity would be violated. The American side should take into account that deterioration unilaterally of the conditions of work of Soviet diplomats in the United States could hardly be considered normal and acceptable.

ORLOV RESOLUTION DISTRACTS ATTENTION FROM U.S. ABUSES

LD271526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer for USSR radio and television: Human Rights--How They Are Understood by American Legislators]

[Text] A noisy propaganda campaign is at its height in the United States. Not a day passes without certain politicians coming out with irate statements. Arthur Goldberg, the head of the American delegation at the recent Belgrade meeting, willingly gives interviews to journalists. And the U.S. House of Representatives, which is distinguished by striking sluggishness when it has to examine such questions as, say, the fight against unemployment or other problems which touch the position of millions of Americans, this time has displayed enviable ability to act and unanimity.

A resolution has been adopted, which the American mass information media hastened to trumpet throughout the world. What was of such concern to the American legislators? It turns out to be a court trial which was held recently in Moscow, concerning the accusation of anti-Soviet subversive activity against Orlov, a citizen of the USSR. Orlov got what he deserved. The shameful story of the renegade who slandered our system and our people has been brought to a conclusion.

But this was what aroused the fury of those who sit beneath the dome of the Washington Capitol. This is also what put into motion the whole of the vast American propaganda machine, which brought down on the Soviet Union an avalanche of accusations of violating the Helsinki agreements, and of suppressing human rights.

In their fit of accusing rhetoric, the Washington politicians are behaving as if their side really has the moral grounds to teach others about human rights. But meanwhile the irrefutable facts testify that it has by no means befitted the United States to act in the noble role of defender of the freedom of the individual. The United States of America is itself one of the countries which has a particularly sophisticated system, reinforced with all the strength of the mighty police apparatus, aimed at suppressing any dissidence if it is at all regarded as a threat to America's political and economic foundations.

Much of that which was formerly kept in the strictest secrecy has now become evident. Certain FBI and CIA documents have come to light, which testify to mass surveillance of millions of Americans, and to provocative subversive activity by the secret services directed against student, trade union, Negro and other public organizations protesting against the U.S. foreign policy, against the authorities' arbitrary rule and against racism and in favor of political and economic equal rights.

There can now hardly be any doubt that those who rule America have a carefully thought-out strategy to combat manifestations of disagreement with the existing systems, drawn up many years ago and implemented with firm consistency. But if one is to talk of history, one should begin with the example of the repressions against the CPUSA. For many years this party was essentially underground. Hundreds of its members and all its leaders without exception have been through the torment of prison.

Under the so-called Internal Security Law, communists were obliged to undergo a demeaning procedure of registration as agents of a foreign power. They were deprived of the opportunity of holding public office. This ban still remains in effect. What were the reasons for the CPUSA being subjected to persecution, as indeed it continues to be? The fact is that under the U.S. Constitution, which proclaims a multiparty system, it has the same right to exist as the Democratic or the Republican parties. Under the Constitution its members have the same right to express their views as any other American. And what were the reasons for persecution of thousands of people who protested against U.S. aggression in Vietnam?

I recall the years when I worked in the United States, which coincided with the height of the antiwar movement. People who marched almost daily in peaceful demonstrations on the streets of American cities had no thoughts of overturning the existing system. They were students, housewives, veterans maimed in a war whose aims were alien to them. They were simply protesting. But if you could have seen how the police dispersed those demonstrations, how they set upon those taking part and threw them into police vans, then you would realize that to stand up for one's convictions in America is far from always being a safe matter.

I also recall the wide-ranging racial disturbances which gripped America in the 60s. What was it that those who lived in the ghettos of New York, Chicago, Washington and Los Angeles were pressing for? Work, better living conditions, and release from the yoke of racism. In other words, they were pressing for the implementation of their civil rights as written into the Constitution. But reprisals for this were severe. In 1965-66 alone 130 people were killed, over 3,500 were injured and about 29,000 people were arrested as a result of punitive operations against the black population. U.S. politicians and propagandists prefer not to recall those times. They call the events we have been speaking of excesses of the past. Alright then, let's take another example--current events.

The priest Benjamin Chavis has now spent more than 1 year behind bars at Mocain Prison in North Carolina, while there are 9 others locked away in other prisons, known to the whole world as the Wilmington 10. Between them they were given 282 years' imprisonment. Yet the charges brought against them and based on the testimony of false witnesses have long since crumbled. But the state governor and court authorities are unwilling to release the prisoners. Washington is unwilling to poke its nose into the affairs of the local authorities. And the reason for this is clear: The Wilmington prisoners are political figures, personifying the present stage of the American Negro's struggle for civil rights. And so, despite a powerful protest movement both at home in the United States and in other countries, they remain behind bars. For similar reasons, this black woman and public figure, Assata Chacourt, is also languishing in jail, having been sentenced to life imprisonment. And for the same reason, the threat of harsh punishment continues to hang over the members of the so-called Charlotte Three--the scientist James Grant, the Negro poet Reddy and Dr Charles Parker.

Like the Wilmington 10, they too are activists in the civil rights movement. And as in the case of the Wilmington 10, fabricated accusations of capital offenses were leveled against them with the help of witnesses who were paid $17,000. Of course, one could not begin to count all the cases of reprisals against dissidents. But one should not fail to mention John Harris, who is awaiting execution in the electric chair. And for what crime? The accusations laid against him by the judicial authorities are of the same ilk as those against other political prisoners. But there is a charge, although not one which figured in the trial proceedings, which is beyond question: Harris dared to raise the voice of protest against racism, and in America this proved enough to give him a death sentence.

So, as the facts bear out, the United States punishes people severely for their political convictions. In this most democratic of countries--as they assert in the West--there are frequent cases of persecutions not for criminal activity but for dissident belief. And this is what the Washington legislators ought to be occupying themselves with. But the U.S. House of Representatives preferred to take a different course. It passed a resolution on the Orlov affair, which represents crude interference in our internal affairs, even though such interference is inadmissible from the point of view of both the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki agreements.

The congressmen were not stopped by the fact that Orlov was tried not for his convictions but for actions directed by centers of anti-Soviet subversion; not for dissidence but for concrete crimes covered in Soviet legislation, which of course does not need ratification by Washington.

But in point of fact, those who institute the outcry over the Orlov trial were not at all interested in the juridical side of the affair but rather in its propaganda side. The aim of this resolution was to distract the attention of world opinion from the evident violations of elementary human rights and civil rights at home in the United States. But this aim has not been achieved. And those in Washington who love to poke their noses into other people's affairs would be advised to think hard on the fact that before judging the morals of others one ought to put one's own house in order.

STOCKWELL TESTIMONY REVEALS CIA SUBVERSION IN AFRICA

LD262032Y Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 26, TASS--American imperialism and its espionage agency, CIA, are the main enemies of peoples of the African Continent, fighting for freedom and independence.

Such is the meaning of the documentary evidence submitted on Thursday for consideration of the House International Relations Subcommittee of Africa.

Speaking to the subcommittee, John Stockwell, a former Central Intelligence chief in Angola, who broke off with the U.S. intelligence agency in protest against "dirty methods" of its work, laid bare the CIA's activities in suppressing the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa.

He said that as far back as in 1960's, the CIA, jointly with Belgian colonialists, rendered all-round support to its placeman, Mobutu, in his struggle against the liberation movement in the former Belgian Congo. The CIA drew up and carried out plans of assassination of leader of the patriotic forces Patrice Lumumba, suppressed with the help of mercenaries an uprising in the Katanga Province (now Shaba) in Zaire, and put Mobutu at the head of the state which was proclaimed, and which wholly and entirely orients itself to Washington.

In the 1970's the CIA formed in neighbouring Angola the splitter UNITA organisation, with Holden Roberto [as received] at the head, who have been an informant of the U.S. espionage agency for a long time. Providing him with arms and money, the CIA knocked together an alliance between UNITA and FNLA, another splitter grouping, which receives support from South African racists, and arranged an armed action against the legitimate Government of Angola. The Mobutu regime was drawn to participation in armed actions against the Angola Government. Mobutu sent Zaire's troops to northern provinces in Angola.

John Stockwell, who directly "coordinated" CIA's operations in Angola, noted the hypocrisy of official Washington, which was harping in word on the "policy of non-interference" into the developments in Angola, but in deed it gave lavish financial aid to the splitter groupings, supplied them with arms in violation of the congressional ban. U.S. officials, he stressed, lied to the public and Congress, alleging that the United States is not involved in the civil war in Angola. The U.S. Government, Stockwell said, refused to cooperate with the United Nations Organization and the Organisation of African Unity in solution of the Angolan problem.

Now, John Stockwell said, the CIA continues nurturing plans of undermining the state system in Angola with the help of new dirty operations. The U.S. Government is looking for a possibility to give new generous military aid to the Angolan renegades, who entrenched themselves in Zaire.

With this aim, Washington is pressing for repeal of the Tunney-Clark Amendment, which was passed after the failure of the American aggression in Vietnam and which put a ban on American armed interference abroad.

U.S. RAISES TARIFFS ON JAPANESE METALLURGICAL GOODS

LD262324Y Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 26, TASS--Yuriy Levchenko, a TASS correspondent, reports: the United States fired another 'salvo' at its Japanese partners in the raging trade war between the two countries. The U.S. Department of the Treasury unilaterally limited the export of Japanese steel to USA, raising from 5.4 to 18.5 per cent the customs tariffs on the output of the Japanese metallurgical industry imported into the country.

This protectionist measure is a consequence of the long anti-Japanese campaign launched by U.S. steel corporations which do not meet competition against Japan's steel mills. Way back last year the U.S. steel corporation Gilmore Steel accused Japanese companies of dumping prices and demanded that the U.S. Government take measures to limit the import of cheap Japanese steel into the USA.

In October last year, Washington admitted the legitimacy of the claims made. In mid-April this year the International Commerce Committee concluded that the Japanese dumping does damage to the U.S. metallurgical industry. That conclusion became the basis for the decision of the Department of the Treasury.

Trade disputes between the USA and Japan are not at all limited to the field of metallurgy. In recent months, Washington considerably reduced the import of Japanese automobiles, television sets and fabrics, at the same time exerting pressure on Tokyo with a view to increasing the export of U.S. commodities to Japan to offset the bilateral trade deficit, which exceeds five billion dollars. Washington's pressure is arousing the discontent of Japan, which views those actions as the U.S. attempt to shift the burden of the solution of its old economic ailments on to its trading partners.

APRIL TRADE DEFICIT CONTINUES DETERIORATING U.S. POSITION

LD262141Y Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 26, TASS--The unstable external economic situation of the United States conduces to a continual deterioration of the foreign-trade positions of the United States. As the Department of Commerce reported today, in April the USA imported 2.86 billion dollars worth of commodities more than exported. The country's foreign-trade balance has been negative for twenty three months in succession already. On the whole, in the first quarter of this year, the U.S. import balance almost doubled as compared with the same period of last year, amounting to 12.53 billion dollars. According to forecasts of government economists, by the end of the year a deficit of foreign-trade balance will amount to at least 32 billion dollars and will considerably exceed last year's indicators.

Local observers view the current weakness of the U.S. economy, which is on the threshold of another deep slump, as one of the main causes of the growth of the negative trade balance. As is shown by the main economic indicators issued lately, the United States still cannot overcome the aftermaths of the crisis--the deepest one since the times of the great depression of the 1930's.

Availing themselves of this, foreign competitors, Japan and West Germany, in the first place, sharply intensified in recent months their offensive on the U.S. domestic market. The import of Japanese automobiles and television sets increased particularly much, as the Commerce Department confirmed today.

U.S. economists fear the report on another record-high deficit of foreign-trade balance will bring about a further deterioration of the shaky positions of the dollar on foreign money markets.

GARBUZOV RECEIVES OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM'S HAMMER

LD301527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] On 26 May, V.F. Garbuzov, the USSR minister of finance, received Armand Hammer, head of the Occidental Petroleum firm, at the latter's request, and had a conversation with him.

AFRICAN CRISES REVEAL COMMON PRC, U.S. VIEWS

LD301731Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has resolutely denounced NATO's intervention in Zaire. It sharply criticizes China for supporting the imperialist forces. Andrey Dolgov analyzes this aspect of Chinese policy:

The memory is still fresh of events that took place in Angola some 2 or 3 years ago when China, together with the United States and some other NATO owers, supported pro-Western reactionary groupings and South Africa's invasion troops. Since then nothing has changed in Chinese policy except maybe that its prestige has declined.

With all its revolutionary phraseology the Peking leadership has become a partner of the West and reactionary forces in Africa. The support of aggression against Ethiopia, the encouragement of reactionary Arab regimes for the creation of a Red Sea pact to counter the leftwing forces in Africa and the Middle East, the keen interest in American military presence in the Indian Ocean, the desire to have CENTO play a more vigorous role--all this is the present course of China.

According to reports from Angola, China is continuing to supply arms to the UNITA groupings that operate with South Africa's backing from bases in Namibia, occupied by South Africans. It is significant in this connection that Washington is working out plans to give military aid to UNITA through third countries. We won't assert that China will be such a third country; however, the recent visit to Peking by the American President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, showed that China and the United States have common views on the situation in Africa. Thus, Peking today is encouraging the Western powers for further interference in Zaire and Africa.

Actually, Peking has become an instrument of the imperialist policies. The leaders of the North Atlantic alliance say that China has become NATO's 16th member. Even if it is a joke, it is not without grounds.

U.S.-PRC ASIAN ALLIANCE SEEKS RULE OF DEVELOPING STATES

LD301616Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As was reported earlier, the assistant to the United States President for national security, Brzezinski, in Peking recently held talks with the Maoist leaders. Many observers view these talks as an indication of the growing alliance between the American imperialist circles and the Chinese leadership who like to talk about their revolutionality. Officially it is reported that at these talks they discussed international issues representing mutual interests and questions of bilateral relations. However, from sources having access to genuine information about those contacts, it has become known that they discussed the mutual action of the two sides in holding back the national liberation processes on the Asian Continent.

At first glance the very possibility of an alliance between Washington and Peking may seem paradoxical. After all, it is well known that the Maoist rulers of China [word indistinct] their own hegemonistic ambitions and territorial claims in Asia while Washington is guided in its actions in that region of the world by its own interests, or to be more exact, the interests of American monopolies.

However, there is no paradox in the fact that these two competing forces in Asia are trying and are finding a common language. Washington has long ago been viewing Peking as a natural ally in the struggle against the independent African countries. The American strategists are quite pleased with the fact that the Maoists in Peking are conducting steadfast subversive activities practically in all the Asian states, stimulating instability and mistrust in that part of the world, openly and generously helping the separatists and any other groups of reactionaries. There are many examples to testify [to] this. They have been reported time and again in newspapers of many Asian countries. However, if one first of all speaks of the fact that the Peking leaders, by their subversive actions in Asia, are creating favorable conditions for the imperialist expansion and helping imperialism objectively, then now it is possible to speak of the fact that there is direct cooperation between China and NATO aimed against peace and security on the Asian Continent. Certainly this is testified to in particular by the whole act of agreements and deals of a purely military nature, such as, for instance, China's purchase of a large consignment of NATO missiles. The Peking leaders, writes the Indonesian newspaper SINAR PAGI, judging by everything have decided to increase their purchase in the West of all possible types of modern weapons. Chinese military emmissaries are appearing more and more often in the countries of Western Europe to conclude deals for arms deliveries to China. For instance, the public recently learned about their talks for purchasing the British vertical take-off and landing Harrier fighter planes as well as radar equipment, (?sub) hunting supplies and cargo planes.

One does not have to doubt the fact that all these contacts between Peking and NATO are being carried out with the blessings of Washington which is the monopoly boss of the North Atlantic bloc and possibly it is precisely the visit of Brzezinski in Peking that may signify a new secret agreement providing for delivery of American made weapons to Maoist China. In any case, the American press already views China as the NATO of the East thereby explaining the very reason for America's interests towards an alliance with the Maoists while the Maoists through the mouth of one of their leaders, Teng Hsiao-ping, declare that with pride they take on this characteristic. Moreover, they claim that their cooperation with NATO is due to some kind of Soviet menace.

However, hardly the Peking leaders themselves believe this lie. They are sooner [as heard] resorting to it so as to hoodwink and dull the vigilance of those who are first of all regarded by them as the closet targets for establishing domination over them. It is well known that on the Chinese territory, right next to the borders of India, Burma, the Mongolian People's Republic, they are continuously building objects of a military strategic nature, deploying large units and carrying out military exercises. A clear indication of the objects of these preparation can be seen in China's recent actions in Tibet, on the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea. Peking makes it clear, says the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, that its interests in the immediate future are being shifted to Southeast and South Asia. Of course in Peking they consider that an alliance with NATO is beneficial precisely to China because it promotes the attainment of its hegemonistic goals, and Washington in its turn believes that Maoist China will take over Asia for the United States and that in the course of developing cooperation with NATO it will fully come under American aegis. However, for those who have been chosen as the victims of this alliance the essence of the case does not change due to the fact that the ultimate goals of the enemies of the Asian peoples have so far have not been coinciding.

DISARMAMENT EFFORTS CONTINUE DESPITE PRC's HEGEMONISM

OW302119Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Shetlin Commentary: "Peking Seeks Alliance With the United States Against the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Not long ago, U.S. imperialism was still being criticized by China's leaders and Peking's propaganda materials, though timidly and superficially.

Now, however, Chinese leaders have completely stopped their criticism of Washington, thus discarding their anti-imperialist camouflage. On the contrary, Chinese leaders are trying hard to win the good will and sympathy of the United States. Huang Hua has said that China and the United States share many common or similar views on certain current international problems. The PRC foreign minister did not (?openly state) that Peking is siding with Washington in supporting Chile's Pinochet fascist military clique, Nicaragua's dictator Somoza, Rhodesia's racist order and the Republic of South Africa's system of apartheid. China's leading clique is closely collaborating with U.S. imperialism to aggravate the Middle East situation and incite conflicts in Africa. Peking approves of the so-called U.S. military presence in Asia and condones U.S. naval and air force bases in the Indian Ocean. All this satisfies the Pentagon and is naturally appreciated by U.S. ruling circles.

In all this, Peking is attempting to set Washington and Moscow against each other militarily. In their contacts with U.S. politicians, Chinese officials urge them to prepare against all possible eventualities and not be fooled by illusions of peace. It seems Peking is seriously hoping that when a world war erupts, China can remain neutral. This hope is naive and cannot be taken seriously. It must not be forgotten that both world wars brought sacrifice and destruction to the Chinese people and left indelible marks in people's hearts. For the Chinese people, as well as for the people of any other country in the world, the first task today is to insure a secure peace, enhance detente and adopt concrete disarmament measures.

Despite Peking's obvious disapproval, the Soviet Union and the United States are continuing negotiations in Geneva on strategic arms limitations. In addition, negotiations are being held in Vienna on limiting troop and armament levels in central Europe. Contrary to the wishes of the Chinese leading clique, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament has been convened to prepare for a world disarmament conference.

Leaders of imperialist countries must consider the fact that in this century there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. Because of this, and not out of good will, the United States has signed treaties to prohibit nuclear weapons tests in three spheres, on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to prohibit storage of nuclear weapons on the seabed or ocean floor and in outer space. The United States and its NATO allies, taking reality into consideration, have signed pacts prohibiting bacteriological weapons and manipulation of the natural environment for military purposes. Under popular pressure, the rabid militarist forces in imperialist countries are losing their positions one after another.

The Chinese leaders are trying to block this objective trend of our era. When they hold talks with representatives of (?African) countries, they warn them not to develop political or business connections with the Soviet Union. This is futile.

PRC DELEGATION FINDS EASY ACCESS TO NATO WEAPONS

LD301956Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 30 May 78 LD

["Drawing Closer to NATO"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, May 30, TASS--The Peking leadership is actively carrying out the course towards political and military cooperation with Western countries. The Peking leadership is desirous to consolidate China's ties with the Common Market and is seeking closer links with the military-political bloc of NATO.

The testimony of this is also the "marathon" trip of West European countries by a Chinese delegation, headed by Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Ku Mu. Having visited Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, the Chinese visitors are now in Bonn.

Political commentators point out that the trade treaty, concluded early this year between the People's Republic of China with the EEC, opens up broad possibilities for cooperation, specifically in the military sphere.

Peking shows a particular interest in purchases of military equipment in NATO countries, availing itself of the treaty-granted most favoured nation treatment status and the lifting of all restrictions of sales of strategic commodities to China. As was reported in the press, deals on the purchase of military equipment for the Chinese Army were struck during the delegation's stay in France. Ku Mu hopes to discuss the question of purchases of planes, helicopters, missiles and other military equipment in Bonn and during the coming visit of the Chinese delegation to London.

Peking's anti-Soviet stand, its blunt pronouncements against the national-liberation movement, are obviously to the liking of the NATO strategists, ready to open the door wide to military cooperation with China. The People's Republic of China is known to have qualified as "the 16th member" of the North Atlantic bloc by American Genernal Alexander Haig, commander-in-chief of the NATO troops in Europe, in one of his recent speeches.

Noteworthy is a report in the London DAILY MAIL, which writes today that at the NATO Council's session, now underway in Washington, the British prime minister, James Callaghan, will discuss with the U.S. President a plan of supplies of modern weapons to China. In this connection it is noted here that preliminary steps in this direction were made during the recent visit to Peking of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The newspaper points out that if this plan is approved, the proportions of trade for Britain and other European countries may be tremendous. China is going to purchase from Britain 300 Harrier jet planes and from France, 200 Mirage planes. Peking might also make orders to reequip its army with modern tanks and other equipment, the DAILY MAIL points out.

The peace-loving public of West European countries is seriously alarmed by Peking's activity in the sphere of armaments, its insistent desire to establish military cooperation with Western countries and the readiness of a number of NATO member-states to meet China's "requirements" in purchases of military equipment.

PRC'S SUPPORT OF EGYPT REVEALS ANTI-PALESTINIAN POLICY

LD282018Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Vladimir Belyakov commentary: "Peking Between Words and Deeds"--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Peking leaders often defend in a demagogic and hypocritical fashion, the rights of the Palestinian people for one reason: so that they may assume the role of the best friends of the Palestinians. However, facts prove irrefutably that Peking's actions completely conflict with its words. The magazine FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH published in Damascus wrote recently that the Peking leaders would not hesitate to collude with the hostile forces which combat the anti-imperialist Arab national liberation movement because of their blind hostility for communism.

Chinese policy on the Middle East currently aims to strike at Arab unity and divide or indeed liquidate the Arab patriotic and progressive forces, primarily the Palestinian resistance movement. In brief, Peking would sacrifice the interests of the Palestinian people for the sake of its anti-Soviet policy. The best evidence of this policy can be found in the Maoists' view of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the Middle East and on As-Sadat's infamous peace initiative. The Chinese leadership poured all its wrath on the Soviet-U.S. joint statement that was published on 1 October 1977 and tried to make this important document appear as another example of the two great powers' collusion. It should be noted that this statement was received with satisfaction in the Arab world, and foremost by the Palestinians.

This statement, which is internationally regarded as a great contribution of Soviet diplomacy, has not lost its importance. Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, in a statement to the New York TIMES published on 3 May, noted that the Soviet-U.S. statement can be taken as a principled basis for a realistic settlement in the Middle East. He explained that Peking's negative attitude toward this document in the circumstances fundamentally opposes the interests of the Palestinian people.

Also, there is no harm in recalling that Israel has been another critic of the Soviet-U.S. statement. Thus, the hostility of the Maoists to the Soviets brought the Maoists and the Zionists together in the same trench. Peking's attitude toward As-Sadat's peace initiative is not very much different from this. It is well-known that China welcomed As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem. In the first issue in 1978 of SHU'UN FALASTINIYYAH, the PLO organ points out that the main reason behind Peking's attitude was once again Peking's hostility to the Soviet Union. The Maoists are not concerned if As-Sadat's capitulationist policy caused great harm to the Arab liberation movement and above all to the Palestinian revolution. Peking has shown no concern over the Egyptian leadership's decision to abandon the recognition of the Palestinians right to establish their own independent state or Cairo's boycott of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, or the waging of an anti-Palestinian campaign in Egypt.

The Chinese press could not find anything to say to support the Palestinians during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon in March which evolved as a direct result of the capitaulationist policy of the Egyptian leadership. The strange thing is that Peking is concerned about one thing only: The attitude of the Soviet Union toward these questions. As long as the Soviet Union opposes As-Sadat's peace initiative and supports the Palestinians, China will automatically join the opposing side.

SAWT FALASTIN magazine writes that As-Sadat's anti-Soviet statements fill the columns of Chinese newspapers. At the same time these newspapers ignore his disgraceful collusion with U.S. imperialism and his direct talks with Israel. The magazine also says that another significant thing is that the military aid China promised to the Palestinian Liberation Army has been given to Egypt instead. Isn't this a public betrayal by Peking of the interests of the Palestinian revolution?

We find ourselves compelled to agree with SHU'UN FALASTINIYYAH, which quite frankly said that China's support for the As-Sadat capitulationist policy places China in the same rank as the enemies of the Palestinian people.

CHINA'S TRADE WITH NICARAGUA SUPPORTS DICTATORSHIP

LD270142Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2053 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, 26 May--Peking, which loudly proclaims solidarity with peoples defending their freedom and independence, is actively trading with one of the most reactionary regimes of Latin America--Somosa's dictatorship in Nicaragua. Trade with the PRC is a lifeline for the dictator, from whom the peoples and governments of many countries have turned away.

A spokesman of the Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Department told journalists in Managua that China has become the main buyer of cotton, Nicaragua's main source of foreign currency. Moreover, Peking pays a higher price for it than Nicaragua's other trading partners. An agreement was recently signed for delivery of 250,000 bales (of 210 kilogrammes each) for the PRC textile industry.

Relations with China, the official noted, enable the authorities to market their produce on favorable terms and maintain stable cotton prices on the world market. He admitted that, for fear of too much publicity, China makes the deals using U.S. and West German firms as intermediaries. Officially, the cotton is sent to Hong Kong--and shipped to the the PRC from there. It is not fortuitous that Peking tries to conceal its trade with Nicaragua, seeing that it is in effect developing trade relations directly with Somosa himself, the owner of nearly all the country's plantations.

The close trade relations between the PRC and Somosa were revealed in February of this year, when during operations in the Port Corinto, soldiers of the Snadino National Liberation Front discovered a large batch of cotton that had been secretly prepared for delivery to China.

The Nicaraguan patriots, who have taken up the struggle to overthrow the hateful dictatorship, angrily condemn Peking's alliance with Somosa, which they see as new proof that the Peking leadership is increasingly sliding into the camp of blatant reaction.

MAO'S 'THREE WORLDS' THEORY ATTRIBUTED TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

OW300447Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Following the footsteps of the Imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek elements"]

[Excerpts] Peking's propaganda apparatus has vociferously advocated Mao Tse-tung's "three worlds" theory. Last year's 1 January PEOPLE'S DAILY used six full pages to publish an article on this theory, stating that it is a scientific summation of the objective realities of the class struggle in the world today and had "inherited, defended and developed the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism."

If we take an objective look at the origins of this theory, we can easily see that it has inherited and developed the most reactionary theory of the bourgeois ideologists. For example, in Mao's theory on the "two superpowers," the Soviet Union is equated with the United States. This "Marxist-Leninist theory," as it was called by PEOPLE'S DAILY, was discovered by openly anticommunist elements long before Mao was popular. In their articles published in bourgeois journals, Brzezinski, an anticommunist and currently special assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, [name indistinct] and Strauss, the West German revanchist, have all used such phrases as "superpowers' hegemonic struggle." [as heard]

Apostles of the imperialists have now become increasingly subservient to the "two superpowers" theory, since with it they believe that they can shift all the blame for the U.S. imperialists' aggression and crimes against people onto the Soviet Union, thereby dissipating the strength of the revolution and creating the impression that there is no difference between the USSR, a large socialist country, and the United States, the citadel of imperialism. [passage indistinct]

It was Mao's earnest desire to equate the Soviet Union with the United States. He wanted to defend his betrayal of socialism by discrediting the Soviet Union, as well as defending his opposition to the world's first socialist country by labeling the Soviet Union as "social imperialism." Actually, this term was not created by Mao. He borrowed it from Chiang Kai-shek. As early as 1929 when Chiang Kai-shek seriously wanted to undermine relations between the people of the Soviet Union and China, he uttered such nonsense as the "threat doesn't come from the imperialists, but from the Soviet Union." He also said that the Soviet Union was practicing "red imperialist policies" and asserted that "red imperialism is more dangerous than white imperialism." Doesn't this sound very similar to the Maoist propaganda machine's claim that "social imperialism is more dangerous than the old-time imperialism?" Naturally, this similarity is not accidental. It is an inevitable result of Mao's complete restructuring of China's policy, which is becoming increasingly antisocialist. [Words indistinct] we have every reason to believe that Mao's political policy has turned China into an accomplice of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists.

After Mao and his gang changed China's political course, they also changed its political theory. That is why "superpowers," "third world" and similar terms created by the West have appeared in the Maoists' vocabulary. That is why the world's people have come to clearly see the true direction of Peking's foreign policy and Mao's anti-Marxist crimes and why communist party members throughout the world are resolutely denouncing Peking's anti-Marxist and proimperialist leaders and their attempts to use Marxist terms to deceive the people.

We should point out that even Albania's leaders have condemned the proimperialist nature and bourgeois ideas of the Peking leaders' policies. Albania was receptive to the Maoist leaders' policies for a very long time, but now Tirana maintains that the "three worlds" theory defends the interests of the imperialists, the international bourgeoisie and the reactionaries under the leadership of U.S. imperialism and that it is a position adopted by renegades, scabs and opportunists whose views are similar to the social chauvinist view of the second international. In condemning the supporters of this theory, ZERI I POPULLIT says that they have compromised with and capitulated to imperialism under the pretext of a "threat of war."

As you can see, the destiny of Peking's sham Marxists is in no way promising. Although it is their own business, the Peking leaders' antisocialist thinking and proimperialist political activities have seriously damaged China's prestige and impaired the Chinese people's dignity. This is indeed serious.

SOVIET, CSSR DELEGATIONS LED BY BREZHNEV, HUSAK MEET

LD301946Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Prague Castle today between the Soviet party-government delegation consisting of Comrades Brezhnev, head of the delegation, Shcherbitskiy, Rusakov, Arkhipov, Maltsev, and Matskevich and the Czech party-government delegation which consists of Comrades Husak, head of the delegation, Strougal, Bilak, Kempny, Lenart, Hula, Chnoupek and Lovetinsky.

The delegations exchanged information on the development of socialist society in both countries at the present stage; on progress in party construction and CPSU and CPCZ education-ideological work; on the development of their economies and the planning of the most effective methods of management; and on social policy. Both states express satisfaction with their active participation in the fraternal cooperation of the socialist community countries, in the joint struggle for peace, deepening detente, and insuring the collective defense of the Warsaw Pact members. The importance of developing the economic cooperation between the fraternal countries, of coordinating their national economic plans, deepening specialization and coproduction in key spheres of their economies, was stressed.

In discussing matters concerning bilateral relations, full political unity was stated and the firm intention of both sides to insure a further raising of the level and quality of bilateral relations in all spheres on the firm basis of socialist internationalism was expressed, and of the unity and cohesion of the parties, states and peoples of both countries.

There was a detailed exchange of views on urgent international matters. The contradiction of the present-day international situation, apparent in the fact that the process of the further development of detente and peaceful interstate cooperation is encountering growing opposition by the forces of imperialism and reaction, the enemies of detente, and those who support an increase of the arms race, was noted. These forces that are hostile to the cause of peace are striving to provoke international complications, are interfering in the affairs of other states, in particular in Africa and in the Near East, are slandering the policies of the socialist countries and trying to weaken their unity.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak party-government delegations reasserted their resolve to firmly conduct a course directed at consolidating and deepening detente, and strengthening international security and universal peace. The struggle to halt the arms race and for disarmament is a key task in this regard. The two countries positions in this matter are clear, consistent and constructive.

The Czechoslovak side expressed full support for the proposals issued by the Soviet Union at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and for the Soviet policy at the talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive arms.

Full unity was confirmed during the talks concerning the two countries positions in matters regarding a peaceful settlement in the Near East and the situation in Africa. The armed intervention of the NATO countries in Zaire was denounced unanimously.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, full mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity.

Additional participants in the talks were, on the Soviet side: Aleksandrov and Blatov, aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Shakhanazarov, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and on the Czechoslovak side: Vavrus, chief of the Department of International Affairs of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; (Salda), head of the office of the CSSR president; Stefanek, deputy chief of the Department of International Affairs of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Visit to Memorials

LD310017Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 30 May 78 LD

["Expressions of Profound Respect"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 30 May (TASS special correspondent)--The Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The wreath bears the inscription: To the Unknown Soldier--The Fighter for the Freedom and Independence of Czechoslovakia. From the Party and Government Delegation of the USSR.

The members of the delegation visited the pantheon erected on that hill. After laying flowers they observed a minute of silence in honor of the memory of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding figure of the Czechoslovak and international communist movement and first worker-president of the republic, as well as of other eminent sons and daughters of the Czechoslovak people.

Leonid Brezhnev and the delegation viewed at the pantheon the Hall of the Soviet Army, built in honor of the great heroic deeds of the Soviet Armed Forces which liberated Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders. Flowers were laid there.

After inspecting the national memorial on Vitkov Hill, Leonid Brezhnev made the following entry in the distinguished visitors' book:

The memory of the best sons and daughters of the people who dedicated their lives to the struggle for the freedom and independence of the homeland, for the happiness of the working people, will live forever. The names of K. Gottwald, A. Zapotocky and other Czechoslovak revolutionaries are dear to the Soviet people, also.

We are deeply moved to see how lovingly the memory of Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles for the freedom of Czechoslovakia and to save the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery is cherished here.

May the unbreakable brotherhood of the peoples of our countries, advancing along a common road to the triumph of communist ideals, become an eternal monument to those heroes!

L.I. Brezhnev.

The Czechoslovak people reveres the memory of the Soviet heroes. At the Olsany cemetery, Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet party-government delegation laid a wreath to the memory of Soviet servicemen. The wreath's scarlet ribbon bore the inscription: To the Soviet hero-servicemen who fell in the battles for the liberation of fraternal Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders. From the party-government delegation of the USSR.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Vasil Bilak and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other officials.

At the Zizkov Hill and Olsany cemetery honor guards were present and the state anthems of the USSR and the CSSR were played.

Brezhnev Attends Prague Ceremony

LD310915Y Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 31, TASS--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the party, state and government bodies and organizations of the national front of Czechoslovakia, with the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, took place here today.

Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, deputies of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, representatives of the parties and organizations of the national front, leading workers, writers, scientists, the republic's workers in the field of culture, and the veterans of the Czechoslovak communist and working class movement gathered in the festively decorated Spanish hall of the Prague Castle.

Those present greeted Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, by a standing ovation and by exclamations: "With the Soviet Union--forever."

Brezhnev Message to Poland

LD302125Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Comrade Brezhnev, while on the way to Czechoslovakia, sent a message to comrades Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. The message reads: While flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic we send to you and the whole fraternal Polish nation warm greetings and hearty wishes. We express our confidence that the present development of Soviet-Polish cooperation will continue to serve for the building of socialism and communism in our countries and for the strengthening of the socialist community.

KOSYGIN, TODOROV SPEAK AT BULGARIAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD301444Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--"The historically unprecedented rates of socio-economic progress, marking the post-war development of socialist Bulgaria, as well as of the other socialist states of Eastern Europe, have become possible only in the conditions of a socialist system, and are an expression of one of the most important advantages of the countries of the socialist community," Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, stated here today at the opening of the national exhibition "Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Rejuvenated," devoted to the centenary of the country's liberation from the Osman yoke.

"Our countries are jointly solving the most important problems of the development of economy, technology and science, are actively helping each other in socialist and communist construction. Large figures have become characteristic of Bulgaria's economic relations with the Soviet Union. This year the volume of Soviet-Bulgarian trade exchange will apparently top 5,600 million roubles.

Thus, Socialist Bulgaria will hold third or fourth place among the 120 countries with which the Soviet Union has trade relations," Aledsey Kosygin said.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR noted that "our close cooperation constitutes at the same time our common contribution to the strengthening and development of the entire socialist community, to the solution of the tasks linked with the realisation of the complex program of socialist economic integration of states--members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance." "The lofty mission of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, friendship which has become part and parcel of the great cause of socialism--the most humane and just cause on earth," he said, "will find expression in all this, just as in other coordinated actions of our two countries in the sphere of foreign policy, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, social progress."

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, took the floor at the ceremony.

"We support and shall always contribute to the implementation of the peace-loving policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government. We shall contribute to the triumph in Europe and throughout the world of the highly-humane initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, great friend of the Bulgarian people, which have the purpose of achieving international detente, ending the arms race, ensuring general and complete disarmament," Stanko Todorov said in part.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria opened the exhibition. More than eight thousand of its exhibits testify convincingly to the successes achieved by the country, to the creative endeavours of its people, to Bulgaria's fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

More on Speeches

LD302115Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Report by Moscow Radio correspondent Georgiy Eretnov; passages within quotation marks are recorded excerpts from Kosygin speech in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation]

[Excerpts] Those present at the opening of the Bulgarian exhibition today welcomed with applause Soviet leaders Aleksey Kosygin, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Petr Demichev, Boris Ponomarev, Vladimir Dolgikh and responsible officials from the CPSU Central Committee and various ministries. A cordial reception was given to Stanko Todorov, BCP Politburo member and Bulgarian premier, to members of the Bulgarian state delegation in Moscow Comrade Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and other Bulgarian comrades.

Boris Borisov, chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, greeted the Bulgarian guests and wished the exhibition success. Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers spoke.

"The ties of close cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria have created many lasting traditions in the life of our countries. They reflect the creative power of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, its all-embracing nature. One of these traditions became the fruitful exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction, the mutual information on the results of peaceful labor, including the organizing of national exhibitions.

"Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, and its general secretary, and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, to convey cordial greetings to the Bulgarian state delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, BCP Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who arrived in Moscow on the occasion of the official opening of the national exhibition devoted to Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke."

In his statement Comrade Kosygin noted that the festivities in connection with the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation have been observed in the Soviet Union. In all of the union republics, in 220 cities in our country, the days of Bulgarian culture devoted to this historic anniversary were carried out with great elation. Comrade Kosygin continued:

"This exhibition--Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Rejuvenated--reflects not only the Bulgarian people's glorious past, but it presents also a new socialist Bulgaria, a country with developed industry and modern agriculture, contemporary scientific thought and high culture, which is successfully building a developed socialist society. The new Bulgaria's achievements a result of its people's selfless effort and proof of its creative ability and spiritual strength."

"We are confident that today's exhibition, devoted to socialist Bulgaria's achievements, will help the further consolidation of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples."

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, spoke next: 1978 is important to the Bulgarian people, he said; it is the year of the centenary of the liberation from 5 centuries of Ottoman bondage:

[Todorov--begin recording] Our hearts are full of profound gratitude for the self-sacrifice by the fighters who shed their blood for our liberation. [passage indistinct]

Meeting in Kremlin

LD301850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who had come to Moscow at the head of a Bulgarian Government delegation for the opening of a Bulgarian national exhibition, met in the Kremlin on 30 May.

In the course of the conversation there was consideration of questions relating to further consolidation of fraternal links between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which are developing unswervingly on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and Stanko Todorov exchanged information on the progress of fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the 11th BCP Congress; and on the deepening of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the CEMA.

The conversation passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and confirmed the unity of views between the governments of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the problems discussed, and their determination to deepen and improve by all means possible the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Moscow Luncheon Held

LD301852Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] The Government of the USSR today held a luncheon in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is headed by Stanko Todorov. This delegation is in Moscow in connection with today's opening of the national exhibition, entitled Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Rejuvenated, at the exhibition of achievements of the national economy of the USSR.

Present at the luncheon on the Soviet side were comrades Kosygin, Grishin, Kirilenko, Demichev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh and other officials. The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Aleksey Nilolayevich Kosygin and Stanko Todorov exchanged speeches.

Todorov Departs USSR

LD310842Y Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--A government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left Moscow for home today.

At the airport, decked with national flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, the delegation was seen off by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Bulgaria's delegation attended the official opening of a jubilee national exhibition "1878-1978. Bulgaria Liberated--Bulgarian Renovated" in Moscow. The members of the delegation also had a talk with Aleksey Kosygin.

CARTER CALLS FOR EXTENSION OF NATO ACTIVITY INTO AFRICA

LD302158Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 30 May 78 LD

["They Are Urging on the Arms Race"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--A session of the NATO Council has opened here in which the heads of state and government of 14 countries are taking part. France, which is not a member of the bloc's military organization, is represented by the foreign minister.

The leaders of the North Atlantic bloc has demonstratively met at the same time as the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Some of them have arrived here direct from New York, where they delivered speeches with hypocritical appeals for disarmament. At the Washington session, however, a further promotion of the arms race was under discussion.

Speaking at its opening, U.S. President J. Carter called on the NATO members for a further increase of military might. His speech, the ASSOCIATED PRESS notes, crowned "a rapidly growing campaign of anti-Soviet rhetoric on the part of the highest representative of the U.S. administration." The U.S. President again spoke about the mythical "military threat from the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact." He also stated that NATO's "vigilance" should not be limited to Western Europe alone; in other words, he called for a widening of the bloc's sphere of activity to other regions of the globe, particularly the African Continent. As is known, the intervention in Zaire by Western powers that are NATO members was a sort of "rehearsal" in this area.

As J. Luns, secretary general of NATO, stated, the agenda for the Washington meeting includes a long-term 10-point military program that envisages in particular a further increase in the number of reserve units; an extension of the network of military bases and store areas; an increase in the air forces; joint production of new missiles; the development of electronic means of conducting war, and so on. The implementation of this program will cost the bloc partners an extra $80 billion over 10 years.

Although the member-countries of the bloc agreed on a considerable increase in its military might at the last NATO council session in London, this was "insufficient," A. Haig, supreme allied commander in Europe, stated in an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. In order to justify the "need" for the new increase in military expenditure, he also had recourse to the worn-out myth about the "Soviet military threat."

However, the pompous phrases about "the Soviet danger" are not having the desired effect on all NATO members. Thus, in an interview with the New York TIMES, B. Ecevit, Turkish prime minister, stated on the eve of the session that he "does not see any threat to his country from the USSR." He also stressed Turkey's intention to conduct a new defense policy that will inevitably reduce its military contribution to NATO.

Official U.S. circles do not conceal the fact that they would like to turn the Washington meeting into a demonstration of the unity of this aggressive bloc's members. However, political observers point to the impracticality of such a task in view of the acute disagreements splitting this organization. "The alliance is crumbling literally before our eyes," the British newspaper the DAILY MAIL stresses.

Glebov on NATO Meeting

LD301718Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Boris Glevov commentary]

[Text] Well-informed observers say that NATO's present armed intervention into Zaire is coordinated and directed by the United States through the commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, the American general, Alexander Haig. The aim of that action is not only to protect the interests of the Western monopolies exploiting the natural wealth of the country but also to keep Zaire in the orbit of the military preparations made by the bloc. The French newspaper LE MONDE adds to that the desire of the NATO countries to keep in Zaire the big missile testing ground built by the West German Otrag firm.

Judging by first reports from Washington, Africa will be in the limelight at the current NATO summit meeting. Speaking at its opening the United States President called openly to spread NATO activity outside Europe and first of all in Africa. He said that was part of NATO's long-term plans. According to the FRANCE PRESSE the head of the American administration hailed the efforts made by some of the NATO countries in Zaire recently. As for the United States, it has been and remains the chief inspirer of the crude interference of NATO in the internal affairs of the African Continent. It could well be that the NATO Council meeting in Washington will work out plans to draw the African countries into the dangerous orbit of NATO's policies, one of the main instruments of which is military interference in the internal affairs of the African peoples.

Krasikov on NATO Session

LD302202Y Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 30 May 78 LD

["NATO Versus United Nations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes: A session of the NATO Council opened in Washington on Tuesday. Long before the beginning of this spectacle its main characters had announced their intentions to the whole world. They are first of all to draft an unprecedented armaments program intended for many years ahead. It is also intended to spread the activities of the North Atlantic alliance far beyond Europe and North America, to other parts of the globe, to new seas, oceans, countries and continents.

Just as in the past, throughout the entire existence of the bloc, the intensification of its military preparations is motivated by "the Soviet military build-up." Addressing the opening of the session, the NATO leaders expounded at length on the theme that the defence efforts of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries "go far beyond their legitimate defence requirements."

But it is the very same thesis which the Soviet Union could well foundedly direct against the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Western statesmen who blindly carry out its instructions. As it was noted recently by James Reston in the New York TIMES, the already existing nuclear stockpiles are sufficient to destroy not once but seven times all the cities in the world. Nevertheless, as it was estimated by James Reston, every day these arsenals increase by three new atomic bombs. In 1970 the world spent the then astronomical figure of some 200 billion dollars on armaments. But it has turned out that that was not the limit: Since then this figure of annual spendings has doubled.

The Atlantic propaganda is obviously trying to place responsibility for the arms race on others, although the arms race is continuing non-stop since the time the NATO bloc came into being. It deliberately obscures the fact that the West invariably initiated every new spiral of the arms race while the USSR and other socialist states persistently proposed and continue to propose to NATO countries to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe in any ratio acceptable to them.

At the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, that is taking place at the same time in another American city--New York--the Soviet Union proposed to carry out a whole series of concrete measures to limit armaments. These include the ending of the production of all types of nuclear weapons, ending of the production and prohibition of all other types of weapons of mass destruction, ending of the creation of new types of conventional armaments of great destructive power, renunciation of the expansion of armies and conventional armaments by permanent members of the Security Council and also by countries linked with them by military agreements. The USSR has submitted for consideration by the participants in the special session also the question of the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no nuclear weapons at present. But judging by everything such proposals do not interest very much the West and first of all its acknowledged leader--the United States. Although the United Nations forum has assembled on the territory of the United States, James Reston notes not without bitterness, President Carter did not even appear at the session, while Vice President Mondale made a speech coached in the spirit of cold war.

Well, this is understandable because the attention of Western leaders now is concentrated not on problems of disarmament but on ways of further intensifying the arms race and drawing new countries and even whole continents into it.

Vasilyev on NATO Arms Buildup

LD302325Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Commentary by TASS commentator Vladimir Vasilyev]

[Text] The NATO summit is supposed to finalize the agreements on stepping up military preparations reached at the previous top-level meeting in London a year ago. What is meant is the short- and long-term arms manufacture program drawn up by teams of experts. Among other things, they provide for the joint production of 15 new types of sea- and land-based missiles, a sharp increase in the manufacture of various types of ammunition and the equipment of the NATO forces with means of chemical defense. As usual, top-level NATO meetings are preceded by high-power propaganda campaigns about the alleged growing military threat.

Discourses on this subject have become so routine in any comments or statements on NATO issues in the West that it seems everyone has stopped bothering about the facts, or following at least the basic ideas of logic. For example, the TIMES military affairs writer Henry Stanhope last week explained the decisions of the NATO countries by their fears about the growing imbalance in military potential between their collective defense effort and that of the Warsaw Pact. However, it also follows from Stanhope's comment that NATO is now stronger than the Warsaw Pact because it has greater overall troop strength. Now doesn't this look rather like an admission by the advocates of NATO that it is the West that continues to maintain the superiority of its war machine, and also that the West is the first to whip up the arms race into another round?

Moreover, the West refuses to accept the wisdom of the principle of equal security of both sides. The story of the neutron bomb shows that this conclusion is quite correct. It would be only logical if both sides were to renounce the production of this new type of weapon of mass annihilation. However, this is not the case. Instead the West wants to secure concessions from the Soviet Union in quite another sphere of armaments. Now if we were to accept this approach it would mean that whenever a new system of mass annihilation were developed in the United States the Soviet Union would have to give up another of the existing types of weapons--created, by the way, to meet a challenge--and this logical chain could be continued until the Soviet Union were completely disarmed as the response to the new American military inventions. And the West is defending this absurdity, this trick to damage the security of one side in all earnestness, trying to pass it off as a fair way of solving the problem of limiting the arms race.

The attempts to picture NATO as something a little short of an innocent lamb are as old as they are unconvincing. The members of that bloc continue to spend on arms much more money than the Soviet Union and its allies do. Incidentally there isn't much new either in the Washington schemes to get its NATO allies to increase their military spending by at least 3 per cent a year. The NATO allies have been doing so all along. It seems the Labour government in Britain became the first to undertake a formal commitment on this score on the basis of the London agreements. However, on a closer examination, it does become clear that Britain was increasing her military spending at about the same rate even before that. This is despite all the recent talk about the so-called cuts in planned expenditure. The truth of the matter is that there have not been any real cuts in military spending. However, London's commitments under the long-term program do indeed look very impressive. Britain is one of the few American allies, if not the only one, prepared to meet the demands of the NATO strategists in every respect. This also includes arms sales to China to help to modernize China's army. According to the DAILY MAIL the British prime minister intends to raise the question of selling modern arms to China at the Washington meeting. As far as is known, this is also in line with American plans.

Britain and other Western powers are gambling on creating a Chinese threat to the Soviet Union. However, that gamble really is rather risky to the West itself, considering the attitude to war adopted by the Chinese leadership. Nevertheless, NATO leaders have every reason to say at the Washington meeting that London is a model to be followed by other West European members of the NATO bloc.

NATO INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE THREATENS AFRICAN INTERESTS

LD271654Y Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--The intervention of NATO member-countries in Zaire is widening. Punitive operations are being carried out now in the localities, where Europeans do not reside in general, although the military action of the West has allegedly undertaken solely for "saving" Europeans. One can ever more clearly see with every passing day the aims of the armed interference in the internal affairs of the African state launched by the Western powers under the guidance and active support of the United States. The aggressors are steadily widening their occupation of Shaba Province, where the main enterprises of that country and huge capital investments of the Western monopolies are concentrated. They are brutally making short work of the rebellious local population. Bloody crimes are perpetrated in the occupied territory. As the British newspaper MORNING STAR writes, a man-hunt is under way there with the aim of wiping out any military opposition to the present Kinshasa regime. The French L'HUMANITE notes that as is the case with all colonial wars, the main objective of the legionnaires consists in "questioning suspects high-handedly and if possible without witnesses."

The time of score settling has come, the newspaper writes: Everyone suspected of a hostile attitude to the present regime is shot. The newspaper LE FIGARO stresses: It becomes obvious that the overwhelming majority of the population of Shaba supports the rebels. The inhabitants of the province, like the inhabitants of other areas of Zaire, have had enough of the Kinshasa regime.

The local residents hate the interventionists and their accomplices. "The legionnaires, as the newspaper LE MATIN writes, have to act in a hostile environment, among a population which is totally rebellious." At the same time the population usually gladly welcomes the rebels. This is also testified by foreign tourists, who were in Zaire during intervention there by Western countries. According to their evidence, the rebels tried to maintain order in the populated localities occupied by them.

New facts are reported in the foreign press indicating that the military intervention in Shaba was pre-planned by the North Atlantic bloc and coordinated by it. The Lebanese AL-NAHAR weekly reports that several days before French and Belgian troops were airlifted with the aid of the USA to Zaire, a secret meeting was held in West Germany, at which the operation had been drawn up. The meeting, the weekly quotes well informed Western diplomatic circles as saying, as attended by American, French, Belgian and Angolan officers. The control for the course of the "Shaba" operation was exercised by supreme commander of the NATO allied forces in Europe, American General A. Haig. As the well-informed newspaper of U.S. financial and economic circles WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote, the NATO countries are examining plans for sending to Zaire new contingents of French and British troops with active support of the United States.

The intervention was launched by neo-colonialists in the interests of U.S. and other Western monopolies continuing the plunder of natural resources of Zaire and a number of other African countries. Shaba Province is rich in copper, uranium, cobalt, (a half of the world output), diamonds, and other valuable strategic raw materials. According to the press, U.S. and Belgian capital investments in Zaire, for example, are estimated at one billion dollars each. French, British and West German investments are also rather big.

It is for the sake of obtaining high profits, securing their military strategic and economic interests in that country that the NATO state are shedding the blood of thousands of innocent people, disregarding the interests of the indigenous African population. There, the neo-colonialists often making demagogic statements on human rights completely forget their high flown declarations and impudently flout the rights of millions of Africans.

In its military intervention and occupation of Zaire, the NATO bloc also pursues military political aims. The West German Otrag concern associated with the biggest arms suppliers in the FRG are developing and testing without control ballistic and cruise missiles in violation of the international legal documents prohibiting West Germany to make missile weapons.

The existance of the missile proving range is a source of legitimate concern for the African states neighbouring to Zaire. It was clearly with the aims of bringing political pressure to bear on them that Otrag carried out a new missile test. This, writes the SECHABA journal, a publication of the African National Congress of South Africa is added proof of crude interference of the imperialist powers in the internal affairs of African states.

NATO SEEKS TO EXPAND ATLANTIC FRAMEWORK, CREATE SATO

LD291914Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: General Alexander Haig, NATO supreme allied commander, Euorpe, gave an interview to the UNITED STATES NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine in which he spoke in favour of expanding the "traditional" borders of the North Atlantic bloc by drawing into its orbit Middle East and African countries. This is by no means the first time General Haig is calling for expanding the bloc's "Atlantic framework." Speaking last month in New York he voiced the NATO leadership's concern over geographical limitations that hamper the Atlantic bloc's sphere of operations.

NATO's ambitions in Africa and on the Asian Continent have long been directed into practical channels. NATO, the Pentagon first of all, have undertaken a number of actions aimed at expanding the bloc's acitivites by drawing new members into it, by building new war bases and also by creating military "mini-blocs."

The Indian magazine ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY recently reported that India has been offered the role of NATO's ally. This Asian power, according to the magazine, was bluntly told that its interests intertwine with those of the West, rather than of the developing countries and the non-alignment. The involvement of India in NATO's orbit, as the Western generals hope, would weaken the non-alignment movement in which India plays an important role, and, besides, would give NATO additional access to the oil-rich area of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

Pentagon's keen interest in the Persian Gulf area has been well known for long. Recently the Washington POST wrote about new accents in U.S. policy in that area, which includes the Pentagon's intention to deploy its armed forces there. The Pentagon's military interests in the Persian Gulf were voiced by Pentagon chief Brown, and it is in the context of NATO's Middle-East ambitions, that one should regard world press reports to the effect that Washington's "new ideas" concerning a Middle East settlement, comprise a plan to build an American war base on the Sinai Peninsula. Reports appearing from time to time in the press indicate that the Pentagon intends to build a naval base in the Israeli port of Haifa.

It is also known that NATO and reactionary Arab forces are making efforts to knock together some "bloc" in the framework of the so-called Red Sea triangle (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan). Plans are being hatched in the West to create two other mini-blocs--one in Western Africa and another in the central part of the continent. It should be recalled in this connection that the efforts of some NATO countries, notedly the FRG, resulted in the creation of a large weapons arsenal, missiles included, in Zaire territory.

For some time now the word "SATO," which stands for the South Atlantic Treaty Organization, has been frequently popping up on the pages of the Western press. NATO strategists are working hard to knock this pact together. They want this bloc to cover a huge area from Latin America to the Indian Ocean. It is planned to put under the bloc's roof the racist RSA and a number of reactionary regimes of South America--Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and some others.

Reports in the Western press indicate that intensive efforts to coordinate the future bloc's military activities are already under way. The gendarme functions which NATO intends to relegate to that bloc can be seen in the fact that countries which must make up SATO have been ruthlessly suppressing democracy and any opposition to the existing regimes.

NATO's ambitions to expand the sphere of its activity reflect the course of the military-industrial complexes and the monopoly forces of the West. This course is aimed at supporting reactionary regimes, at undermining the political and economic independence of Asian, African and Latin American countries and eliminating the socio-economic gains of the countries that have taken the road of progressive development.

RED BRIGADES' ACTIVITIES PLAY INTO HANDS OF REACTION

LD302240Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary]

[Text] To undermine support for the political system from within, exacerbate the situation in the country, divide the democratic forces and bring strong men to power on a wave of terror--this is the strategic task that has been set for some years now by the Italian reactionaries. However, never before has the campaign aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country appeared so coordinated and varied. Attacks against Italian democratic institutions are being made from many directions. Those who describe themselves as Red Brigade members have been particularly active lately. The terrorists of the ill-famed Red Brigades did not cease their activity after the assassination of Aldo Moro. One's attention is also drawn to the number of terrorist groups that are intervening as branches of the Red Brigades and using the same methods: bomb explosions, attacks on citizens and kidnapings. Although the police recently discovered some hideouts and arrested dozens of people suspected of belonging to the Red Brigades, the extremists still continue their criminal provocative activity. Of course, a great deal of responsibility for this falls on the special organs of order. Various Italian newspapers justly emphasize this fact and many other strange circumstances in the Moro case that show that there are influential forces within the country as well as special foreign services, especially American, behind the armed extremists. They do not like the developments in Italy and are trying to undermine the position occupied by the Communist Party in Italian political life.

Of course, it would be absurd to maintain that the Red Brigades are formed entirely of CIA agents. Among them there are also those who are unable to see that despite the ultrarevolutionary phrases, their actions are essentially reactionary. They are also unable to see that every assassination, kidnaping and attack sets up new obstacles in the way of bringing about social, economic and political transformations needed by the country. Therefore, in their haphazard way, the Red Brigades objectively help reaction. In the atmosphere of continued provocations since Moro's assassination, particular anxiety is being caused by the attempts to deprive Italy of the Law on the Defense of Public Order. This is exactly the aim of the efforts made by the neofascist and radical promoters of the referendum on 11 June, considering that it is clear that abolishing the law will temporarily bloc the struggle against crime and subversive activities by the extremists.

The impression is gaining ground that all these actions are being directed by experts who are coordinating the actions by the most heterogeneous forces ranging from leftwing extremists to neofascists and unknown saboteurs in the state apparatus. The danger of these actions is obvious. This is why the vast masses are supporting the appeal by the leftwing and antifascist forces to struggle even more energetically against the reactionary intrigues and strengthen the unity of all democratic forces in the struggle for the recovery and renovation of the country.

USSR SUPPORT FOR PEOPLES OF MIDEAST, AFRICA UNCHANGED

LD262242Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] My attention was drawn to an editorial in the 24 May issue of the Amman AD-DUSTUR. The writer tried to assess the policy of the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East and Africa using the same criteria for each. The main theme of the article can be summed up as follows: The defeat of the United States in Vietnam saw the end of the U.S. role as world policeman when it tried to force the world to live according to its laws and way of life.

But today, Angola's victory in its struggle for freedom and national independence--the paper says--ushered in the Soviet Union in the role of international policeman. In this way, AD-DUSTUR claims that there has been some change in the policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. But this undoubtedly is a figment of the imagination, because in actual fact there has been no change in these policies. Such a change could not take place, because this would mean a change in the nature of the social and political systems in the two countries. No, what AD-DUSTUR says is not correct because the United States has no intention of relinquishing its role as international policeman or giving up its attempts to force everybody else to live according to its laws.

Is it conceivable that what the paper writes is true? Can you not see that the United States and no one else is behind the bloody events in Zaire? Is it possible for you to fail to see that the United States supports and arms the Israeli aggressor and encourages him to continue to usurp the national and legitimate rights of 3 million Palestinians? What change in the U.S. role as world policeman can one talk about in light of these facts?

The frenzied efforts to show that the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and Africa has begun to change appear foolish, to say the least. When did this change occur? Can the effective Soviet support for the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia and southern Africa in their national liberation and anti-imperialist struggles now be an expression of the Soviet Union in a role as world policeman? This support today, the same the Soviet Union has been giving to Arab and African peoples for the past 30, 40 and even 50 years. This has been the policy of the Soviet Union ever since the first day of its emergence as a state.

The Jordanian people and all Arab nations will be able to see this if they go back in time to discover what the attitude of the Soviet Union was toward their pressing national issues. They can start with the support the Soviet Union is giving in order to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression. But if we adopt AD-DUSTUR's logic, Soviet support for the Arabs makes the Soviet Union a world policeman.

Thus one should not talk about a change in the policies of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East and Africa but rather about a change in the viewpoints of some journalists on the editorial staff of AD-DUSTUR. The article is strange and puzzling, particularly since I had been accustomed to reading sound comment in it giving realistic appraisals of the policy of U.S. imperialism and voicing great appreciation for the principled Soviet policy, which seeks to give comprehensive support and material aid to the Arab and African peoples, who are waging the struggle against the hostile and neo-colonialist ambitions of imperialism and against its two agents, Zionism and reaction.

MATERIAL ON REPRESSION, RESTRICTION OF FREEDOM IN EGYPT

Campaign of Intimidation

LD301852Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 30 TASS--According to reports from Cairo the Egyptian authorities are using the results of the May 21 referendum to carry out repressions and restrict democratic freedoms in the country. The legislative commission of the People's Assembly has started studying the draft "law of national unity and social peace" worked out by the ruling party. It is based on President as-Sadat's proposals to forbid people in opposition to the existing regime and criticizing its policy to engage in political activities, participate in parties, hold responsible posts in the state apparatus, mass media and professional associations. The draft law gives the procurator's office such extensive powers that it virtually will be able to subject to repressions any person disliked by the regime.

To carry out these measures the procurator's office has already been provided by the security service with materials about a big group of journalists and writers, resident in the country or working abroad.

They are charged that when cooperating with foreign news organs they "smeared and discredited" Egypt. Among those charged are such prominent personalities as the former chief editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, former chief editor of the ROSE AL-YUSSUF weekly Ahmad Hamrush, as well as Sayid Ahmad, 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Gazzali, and the poet Ahmad Fu'ad Nigm.

Arrests are being made in the towns of people suspected of "anti-state communist activities" and also of members of the left-wing National Progressive Party. Some members of the left-wing party have been expelled from a number of professional associations.

The offensive against the opposition and the campaign to intimidate all dissidents are being conducted to the accompaniment of an officially sponsored progaganda campaign intended to convince people that the "experiment in democracy" in Egypt, in particular, activities of parties and the right of oppositionary opinion, are allegedly not being scaled down in Egypt but are only being "purged from scum", from those who allegedly "damage the interests of the country and the people".

As-Sadat Press Conference

LD310315Y Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 30, TASS--President as-Sadat held a press conference today. He fiercely attacked the critics of the recent referendum held by the Egyptian authorities with the aim of suppressing any opposition to his domestic and foreign policies.

Touching on the repressive measures taken against the newspaper AL-AHALI of the left wing forces and against a number of Egyptian publicists, As-Sadat said that he would teach the critics of the present regime "elementary rules of behavour."

Speaking of the future of his "initiative" at the separate talks with Israel, he intimidated that he pinned hopes on its reanimation with the mediation of the United States.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI IN ALGERIA FOR TALKS ABOUT ZAIRE

LD310950Y Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 31 TASS--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, has arrived here.

He will discuss with President Houari Boumediene the situation in the African Continent in connection with the Western powers' armed interference in Zaire, it has been announced here.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR ALGERIAN DELEGATION

LD272036Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Baku, May 27, TASS--Soviet people with deep satisfaction follow the successes of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and the great changes which came about in Algeria due to the efforts of the National-Liberation Front, said Geydar Aliyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. He spoke in Baku today during the reception of the Algerian public delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messadiya, head of the information and guidance department of the National-Liberation Front party, a deputy of the national people's assembly.

Aliyev spoke approvingly of the Algerian Government's international actions aimed at maintaining peace.

Speaking of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, Aliyev emphasized that the USSR and the CPSU consistently come out against all reactionary aspirations of imperialist states, in defence of the peoples struggling for their national freedom, against interference in the internal affairs of other countries, against war, for detente. This principled policy of the Soviet Government manifested itself, in particular, in the assistance to Algeria at all stages of the building of a new society, Aliyev stressed.

The Algerian public delegation, visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, spent two days in Baku. The delegation met Mirza Ibragimov, the committee's chairman, attended a meeting devoted to the Africa day, and visited enterprises.

Over the fifteen years that have passed since my previous arrival in Baku, I found many favourable changes in the life of the Soviet people. They demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system, Mohamed Cherif Messadiya told a TASS correspondent.

The Algerian guests are leaving for Moscow today.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Moscow, May 29, TASS--Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for External Economic Relations, received today Mukarram Jamal [at-Talabani], minister for transport of Iraq. They discussed questions of Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 29 May 78 LD]

ADEN INFORMATION AGENCY--Aden May 25 TASS--Supplement to the agreement between the Aden information agency and TASS on broader cooperation has been signed here. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 25 May 78 LD]

KKE CONGRESS ANALYZED NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD261314Y Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Our observer Spartak Alekseyev comments in connection with the conclusion of the work of the 10th Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Congress:

The significance of this congress lies in the fact that it carried out a deep analysis of the national and international issues affecting Greece from the standpoint of the interests of the Greek working people and of all the country's democratic forces. In present conditions in general and in the peculiar conditions of Greece in particular, it is extremely important that the domestic and international situation be correctly appraised and that the courses to be pursued to solve the economic, social and political problems in the interests of the majority of the people, of the workers, farmers, artisans, intelligentsia and youth be established.

The historical experiences of several countries and of Greece itself show that the lack of a strong communist party working legally leads to a weakening of the positions not only of the working class but of the other strata of the population, including that section of the national bourgeoisie concerned with preservation of democratic institutions and the country's sovereignty, independence, economy and policy. Tolerating anticommunism in politics easily leads to fascism and military dictatorship, as can be seen by the coup staged by the junta of the Black Colonels.

The heightening of anticommunism in ideology aims at political blindness and the disorientation of the masses, their organizational isolation, and this is evident by the actions of the rightwing forces active today under the labels of the "new liberals", or "new democrats", not to mention the so-called national front. The adoption of antidemocratic law 330 constitutes just one of the actual political embodiments of this ideology.

The 10th Congress of the Greek Communists showed clearly that the Communist Party of Greece has been and remains the sole party consistently conducting a struggle for the true national, democratic and social interests of the people. The congress underlined that communists are struggling for national independence and the sovereignty of the people, for an anti-imperialist, antimonopoly democracy. The KKE is putting forward a program of democratization of all sectors of public life, and of insuring the right of the people to solve all national problems on the basis of national sovereignty. It calls for the adoption of a new democratic constitution; for extricating the country from imperialist dependency; Greece's exit from NATO and withdrawal from the plans of accession to the EEC; and implementation of an independent, peace-loving foreign policy.

The communists consider of tremendous national importance the problem of the nationalization of the foreign monopolies and domestic monopoly enterprises of establishing equitable economic and commercial ties with all countries and of reorganizing the infrastructure and developing the Greek economy.

The KKE sets as its primary task the struggle for the implementation of effective measures for the raising of the living standards of all working people; the development of education and national culture; the improvement of medical care, social insurance and people's housing conditions; and protection of the environment.

One of the most important resolutions of the 10th Congress of the Greek Communists was confirmation of their determination to devote all their strength in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, international cooperation, national independence, territorial integrity of Greece, the triumph of the principles of the final act of the pan-European conference at Helsinki, and the peaceful and just solution without foreign interference of such problems as the Aegean and Cyprus.

This KKE congress--the first legal congress in the last 30 years--clearly expressed its intention to cooperate with all the country's democratic forces in the struggle for securing the demands of the people. The appeal of Communists for the unity of the working class and all working people, for solidarity and joint work by all progressive organizations, is of immense practical importance for the country.

The overthrow of the colonels' junta does not mean in the slightest that Greece is not threatened with coups, with progression to a regime of reaction and subservience. Speaking on Monday in the rally at the Panionios stadium, Konstantin Chernenko, head of the CPSU delegation to the congress, stressed that the invaluable historical experience of the struggle for a better future for the people, has taught many things to those waging the struggle. One of the truly fundamental truths confirmed by experience in numberless cases is this: for the success of the struggle for the basic interests of the masses, for peace and democracy, for socialism, of decisive importance is the existence of a strong and militant communist party, a party guided by Marxism-Leninism, a party closely linked with the broad masses of the working people, a party body and soul devoted to its country and [word indistinct] socialism. Such a party is the glorious KKE. And this was confirmed by the rally, which attracted about 100,000 Greek men and women who believe and know with certainty that this party--which gave thousands of its best people to the struggle for the liberation of Greece from the Nazis, to the struggle for the happiness of the Greek people--will faithfully stay on the road it has been following for the last 60 years.

CYPRUS SECURITY FORCES FIND TERRORIST ARMS CACHE

LD301330Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 30, TASS--The security bodies of Cyprus discovered a large amount of firearms and ammunition belonging to the Eoka-B clandestine terrorist organization. On the eve of the expiry of the deadline for the surrender of the illegally kept arms--May 31, this year--A. Mikhailidhis, acting president of Cyprus, said the state will take resolute measures against those who will not comply with the government's decision on the surrender of arms.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON EVENTS CONCERNING ZAIRE

Neocolonialist Maneuvers

LD302004Y Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 30 May 78 LD

["Neocolonialist Manoeuvres Around Zaire"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS--The French and Belgian troops that intruded into Zaire are continuing to suppress the opponents of the existing regime in that country. Fear and terror reign in the towns and villages of Shaba Province occupied by the aggressors. Everything shows that the soldiers from NATO countries, that carried out the armed interference in Zaire's purely internal affairs, are engaged mostly in punitive functions.

Because Western propaganda still continues to blame the death of Europeans in Shaba on the National Liberation Front of the Congo, this organisation has published a statement in which it stresses the falsity of these contentions. The statement says that troops of the front have behaved all the time correctly, this being evidenced by Europeans who left Shaba and confirm that whites were killed by the Zairean army. "The Western countries must realize the lawfulness of the struggle conducted by the Congolese people under the guidance of the front", the statement notes.

The statement refutes concoctions by Western propaganda that the front is supported by Cuba, the GDR, and the Soviet Union and emphasizes that the aim of these concoctions is to divert the attention of the broad public from the true causes of the uprising in Zaire against the existing regime.

Foreign mercenaries recruited in Western countries to carry out punitive operations in Zaire are beginning to arrive in the Zairean capital. As reported by REUTER, the centre for the recruiting of these professional killers is in Geneva. The first group includes mercenaries who had earlier taken part in Western military provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. Attention is drawn to the fact that these hired killers are again concentrating on Zairean territory near the border with Angola. The French Legionnaires and Belgian paratroopers are also stationed there.

According to foreign press reports the NATO troops will remain in Zaire till the arrival there of the so-called inter-African force which will be vested with what amounts to police functions. It is planned that this force will be subordinated to NATO countries and operate under their command. This plan that was drawn up in NATO capitals is being strongly condemned by the public in African states which rightly regards it as a recurrence of colonialism. NATO is knocking together a sort of "expeditionary corps" for direct intervention in the affairs of progressive African states and for undermining national liberation movements.

To camouflage the true nature of these forces it is intended to give it "an African colouring". It has become known here about plans to set up an inter-African force under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity.

Certain circles are trying to use the OAU in order to strangle Africans with the help of other Africans. At the same time an attempt is made thereby to undermine the unity of African states, divert their attention from urgent tasks of liquidating the remains of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa and, in the final count, to undermine the Organisation of African Unity whose tasks include protection of the interests of African peoples and resistance to neocolonialist intrigues in the continent. The Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA writes that reactionary forces strive to turn the OAU into an instrument of protecting all anti-popular regimes in Africa.

The actions by France and other Western powers in Zaire are of a clearly expressed neocolonialist, imperialist nature and are directed against the freedom and independence of the African peoples, it was stated by the secretary of Libya's supreme people's committee for foreign affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. The imperialists, he stressed, have proved again that they treat Africans as people of a lower race.

Recruiting in France

LD310833Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 78 p 5 LD

[Yu. Kharlanov dispatch under general heading "On Events in Zaire"]

[Text] Paris--"Mercenaries for Zaire"--under this heading the newspaper LE MATIN reports that recruiting agents who have arrived from Kinshasa are rapidly recruiting mercenaries in France now to continue the punitive operations in Shaba Province. The weekly LE POINT reports that in the last few days 200 mercenaries have already arrived in Zaire.

Soldiers from Western countries will continue to occupy Shaba Province for some time; Belgians are deployed at the Kamina Air Force Base and a French Foreign Legion unit will be transferred from Kolwezi to the main city of the province--Lubumbashi.

The authorities make no secret of their irritation at press statements which have exposed the real state of affairs concerning the Western countries' invasion of Zaire. The French War Ministry has announced that it has instituted legal proceedings against the newspapers ROUGE and LIBERATION, which was first to recall that during the war in Algeria [an officer named] Erulin took part personally in torturing arrested patriots. At that time the wife of Prof Maurice (Oden), who died in a Foreign Legion prison, named Erulin as one of the officers who tortured her husband. In his book "Interrogation Under Torture" Hensi (Alleg), the courageous communist and editor of the progressive Algerian newspaper ALGER REPUBLICAIN, mentions Erulin as one of those who tortured him. "You know the Gestapo?" Erulin shouted to (Alleg). "Well remember: It's the Gestapo here!"

Euro-African Force

LD310835Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 78 p 5 LD

[Yu. Yasnev dispatch under general heading "On Events in Zaire"]

[Text] Brussels--More and more facts indicate that NATO countries that organized and carried out the military intervention in Zaire have now adopted a course of waging war in Africa through Africans. The outlines of the plan for the creation of a "Euro-African fire brigade" which, relying on NATO support, would extinguish hotbeds of the national liberation struggle on the dark continent, are becoming increasingly plain. This plan was elaborated in Paris but was inspired in Washington. Everything indicates that Brussels also favors it.

According to reports arriving here, active preparations to receive new foreign contingents are now underway in Zaire. In particular, two military missions from Morocco, as well as representatives of the Egyptian Army, have arrived there for that purpose.

AFRICANS HIGHLY ASSESS USSR'S POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP

LD301455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 78 P 1 LD

[Editorial: "Solidarity With Africa"]

[Text] Africa is now going through a stormy historical period. In a relatively short time colonialism in its classical form on the continent has collapsed. Following the breakup of colonial empires that collapsed under pressure from national liberation movements, dozens of countries have acquired independence. Prospects for independent development have opened up before their peoples. The OAU now includes 40 independent states.

The successes of the freedom fighters are closely linked to the victory of Great October, which aroused the consciousness of peoples in colonies, and the decisive consolidation of the positions of world socialism. The solidarity of the world's progressive forces with Africa--which is struggling against imperialism, racism and all vestiges of colonialism and for peace and freedom, national independence and social progress--is growing stronger from year to year.

The message of congratulations from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the state and peoples of Africa on African Liberation Day says: "In liberated African countries considerable positive changes are taking place in domestic life and in foreign policy, in spite of all difficulties. The young states are striving with growing energy to consolidate their independence, raise the level of the social, economic and cultural development of the peoples and defend the legitimate political and economic rights against imperialism and neocolonialism.

At the new stage of the revolutionary process class positions and the social aims of the African peoples' struggle are being defined with increasing clarity. A number of liberated countries have chosen socialism as their guide in their development. They are characterized by economic and social transformations which make it possible to embark confidently on the solution of difficult problems inherited from the colonial past. The socialist-oriented countries constitute the vanguard of the movement for national and social liberation in Africa.

As a result of the historic changes which have taken place the sphere of imperialist exploitation has become much narrower, but colonial domination on the continent has still not completely ended. It is preserved in the south, where with the support of the West the South African rulers implement a policy of apartheid and the Rhodesian racists oppress the people of Zimbabwe.

The reactionary regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia have become the bulwark of imperialist plots against independent African states. Evidence of this is provided by the numerous armed raids on Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. In accordance with a UN resolution this year has been declared international year for the struggle against apartheid. The elimination of this shameful stain on the body of Africa is of tremendous significance for removing the obstacles to peace on the continent and for normalizing the international situation as a whole.

There is no doubt that the collapse of racism in Africa is inevitable, as is the complete elimination of the last colonial hotbeds. But this is precisely what the imperialists fear most of all. They are using all means to try to keep control of the natural wealth of the African countries, to increase the profits derived from them and to preserve their dominance where possible.

Plans are being concocted aimed at conserving the racist orders in Zimbabwe and Namibia under new labels, and attempts are being made to create military blocs and split the African countries into opposing groupings. The imperialists are kindling controversial questions left from colonial times, particularly territorial questions.

Recent events in Zaire show that the Western powers, as in the past, do not reject armed interference in the internal affairs of African countries and direct intervention in the name of their selfish interests.

American imperialism employs a wide selection of neocolonial means. Primarily, these include attempts to undermine the unity of Africa and to sow discord among Africans. Such were the U.S. tactics in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, where the United States acted as instigators of the aggressors. The CIA is carrying out subversive work against countries resolutely defending their independence and is spending millions of dollars on coups d'etat and conspiracies. Imperialism's interference in the internal conflict in Zaire is also being implemented on the initiative and under the leadership of Washington.

At the same time American propaganda is waging a noisy campaign and is trying in vain to damage Soviet-African friendship. Hypocritically accusing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of "expansion," the United States would like to conceal its own unseemly plans to enslave Africa.

Under conditions of growing imperialist intrigues against the independence of African countries the consolidation of their unity and cohesion in the struggle acquires particular importance. However different the internal conditions of development of the continent's states may be, this unity remains the guarantee of the successful protection of independence and provides the opportunity to stand up to the attacks of foreign enemies. The OAU, which is now 15 years old, is playing a large part here. The Soviet Union has always highly assessed its activities and great contributions to consolidating the independence of the African peoples and the struggle against colonialism and racism.

Soviet-African relations, based on a foundation of friendship and cooperation, have been tested by time. Our motherland gives aid to young states creating their national economy, helps introduce progressive reforms, and is in favor of peaceful development of the continent. This course was again clearly expressed by the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's unchanging and consistent policy of the development of friendship with the countries of Africa is highly assessed by its peoples. They see that the world's first socialist power is willingly sharing its experience, is always prepared to give a hand to those who need support, and supports Africa's struggle in the international arena. "The Soviet Union," A. Neto, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, said, "always was, is and will be the most reliable bastion of the peoples' struggle for liberation and economic and social progress."

The path of the African peoples to total liberation is difficult, but the hard struggle is being crowned with victory!

MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS DEALING WITH ANGOLA

Enthusiasm for Liberation Day

LD240808Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Angola: Irrevocable Choice"--TASS headline]

[Text] Luanda May 23 TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Raikerus reports:

The free and independent Angola is meeting the Africa Liberation Day in an atmosphere of labour and enthusiasm and selfless struggle of the people for ensuring at the earliest day a rise in economy and the living standards of the working people for implementing the decisions of the first MPLA-Workers' Party Congress.

Having embarked on the socialist road of development, the peoples of Angola started carrying out radical socio-economic transformations. State control has been established over key branches of economy. The state sector ensures today 100 percent of the output of metal structures, plywood, fabrics and sugar and 61 percent of diamond output. It accounts for more than a half of the footwear made in the country, 37 percent of vegetable oil and a quarter of cement.

The young republic has to resolve its development problems under the conditions of permanent aggressive intrigues of imperialism. More than 50 armed incursions in Angola's territory have been mounted in recent months. The most flagrant of them is the bandit attack of South African military at the Angolan Kasinga village.

Armed gangs for aggression against the People's Republic of Angola are formed from among the survivor FNLA and UNITA splitters in Namibia unlawfully occupied by the racialists of the South [African] Republic and Zaire, whose authorities have the support of the aggressive NATO bloc.

But all of these provocative actions launched with full approval and active support of international imperialism and the CIA cannot break the determination of the Angolan people to build a new socialist Angola, to repel any aggression, to support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the South African Republic.

The struggle of the Angolan people for freedom and progress enjoys world wide support. More than 100 states have recognised the Peoples Republic of Angola. The young state is a full-fledged member of the United Nations Organisation, the OAU and a number of other international organisations. All-round support has been given by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to the Angolan people from the very first days of its struggle for freedom.

The bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are strengthening from day to day as they are based on common aims and interests in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The Soviet-Angolan relations, said chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, President Agostinho Neto are favourably developing in all fields in the interests of our two countries and entire progressive mankind. A firm basis of these relations is the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola signed in October 1976 and the agreements in various fields signed between the two countries.

Appeal for Unity

LD291405Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 29, TASS--The leadership of the youth organization of the People's Republic of Angola, the youth of MPLA-Workers' Party, issued an appeal for strengthening the unity of youth and the entire Angolan people.

The appeal to young people, servicemen of the People's Armed Liberation Forces of Angola issued here stresses that only a working class party equipped with Marxist-Leninist ideology can bring the cause of the revolution to a victorious end. The construction of a new society on the basis of scientific socialism presupposes purity in the ranks of the MPLA-Workers' Party and unification of the mass of the people around it.

We must always remember, the appeal notes, that our main enemy is world imperialism with the United States at its head, which does not cease its aggressive activity against Angola and the other countries and peoples of the African Continent. An evidence of this is the intervention of the Western countries in Zaire and incessant armed provocations against the People's Republic of Angola.

That is why the young people of Angola must display revolutionary vigilance and be in permanent readiness to defend the gains of the revolution taking an active part in the resolution of the tasks set by the party in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress, strengthen proletarian internationalism.

The main objective, the appeal says, consists in putting an end in Africa to vestages of colonialism, racialism and apartheid. The appeal also calls for preparing in a worthy manner for the world festival of youth and students in Havana.

Minister's Return from USSR

LD301056Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 30, TASS--The friendly contacts between the peoples of Angola and the Soviet Union are steadily developing and strengthening for the good of both countries, that are coming out behind the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for peace, democracy and socialism, Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Worker's Party and minister of education of the People's Republic of Angola, said here upon his return from the Soviet Union.

In a talk with correspondents, the minister noted with satisfaction the results of his visit. There is not the slightest doubt, he said, that the results of the visit and the documents, signed in Moscow will promote the further strengthening and widening of the fruitful Soviet-Angolan cooperation in education and culture.

PRETORIA'S BUILDING OF MILITARY BASES ON BORDERS NOTED

LD291006Y Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, May 29 TASS--The South African racist regime started building a series of large military bases close to the borders with independent African countries. One military base whose construction will be completed next year is situated only 50 kilometres away from the border with Mozambique, Sidney Molifi, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, member of the leadership of the youth and student groups of the African National Congress, said in an interview with the Zambian magazine WEEK-ENDER.

He said a large special military school is being set up in the north Republic of South Africa close to the border with Botswana. It will also serve as a cache of armaments.

The construction of military bases along borders with "frontline" states is a direct threat to peace and security in southern Africa, the magazine writes. It points out that bases and camps of the South African military were widely used during the armed aggression of the Pretoria regime against the People's Republic of Angola.

Sidney Molifi also pointed out that Parliament of the Republic of South Africa is drawing up an amendment to the draft law that will give to the militarist circles of the regime a free hand in the ten-kilometre-wide belt along the border. Large-scale military preparations show that the racists fear the mounting liberation movement of the oppressed African bases and that the Pretoria authorities are prepared to go any lengths to prolong the existence of the apartheid regime.

MADAGASCAR URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST DESIGNS OF IMPERIALISM

LD301746Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, May 30, TASS--The Government of Madagascar has urged the population of the country to enhance vigilance in the face of designs of imperialism which uses all means to undermine the revolution, to overthrow progressive regimes in the Indian Ocean area.

The government's communique, read out by local radio today, points out that armed gangs, which commit plunder and acts of vandalism, have availed themselves of the disturbances among students of the capital. Imperialist and reactionary forces, which seek to prevent revolutionary changes in the country, have put arms into the hands of the bandits. The authorities have taken all measures necessary to restore public order, the communique stresses.

ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION REPLACES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD302329Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] A special session of the all-Ethiopia trade union organization was a highlight of last week's public activities in Ethiopia. It elected an entirely new Executive Committee. A statement from the Secretariat explains that the decision was taken because members of the former Executive Committee were guilty of corruption, political sabotage and abuse of power.

An analysis of the organization's activity at its special conference has revealed that an acute political struggle continues in Ethiopia. One of its aspects is the situation of the Ethiopian working people. The revolution brought many changes in the life of the working people. New labor legislation was drawn up for the workers to protect their rights. An 8-hour work-day was introduced, as well as annual paid leaves and social insurance. Much is being done today to draw more and more ordinary workers into civic life.

Reactionary elements are hoping to hold back this progressive process and are infiltrating into workers' organizations for the purpose of undermining them from inside. That was the situation in the all-Ethiopian trade union congress, as was established during the work of the special congress. Two committees set up to investigate the activities of the former executive supplied evidence that the organization was controlled by anti-popular elements who embezzled trade union funds.

SOVIET DESTROYER TO VISIT SEYCHELLES CAPITAL 2-7 JUNE

LD302230Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2154 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 May--The Strogiy, a Soviet destroyer, will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Victoria, capital of the Republic of the Seychelles, from 2 to 7 June in conformity with an agreement reached between the two sides. Soviet naval seamen will take part in the celebration of the republic's Liberation Day, 5 June.

INDONESIA CONDEMNS PRC FOR USING TRADE TO FURTHER AIMS

BK301519Y Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 29 May 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Trade as a Mere Excuse"]

[Text] Speculation that Indonesia will soon normalise diplomatic ties with China crops up each time an Indonesian team visits Peking, whether it be to talk trade or play badminton. This observation by Singapore's STRAITS TIMES was made after an Indonesian Chamber of Commerce delegation, led by Suwoto Sukendar, visited China.

According to press reports, the delegation was under some pressure, which was further explained by Suwoto Sukendar upon his return from China. In reply to press questions, he said that the establishment of direct trade relations did not have to depend on the thawing of the frozen diplomatic relations.

China is not interested in conducting trade with Indonesia on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Rather, it prefers unbalanced trade, and this has been going on for years through Singapore and Hong Kong.

According to press figures, every year China sells to Indonesia various kinds of ready-made goods worth $200 million, without buying anything in return. It follows a similar trade practice with other ASEAN countries. Peking receives large amounts of foreign exchange from them, which is used to purchase arms from the West, particularly NATO countries.

Indonesian businessmen have expressed concern over the growing amount of Chinese finished products flooding the Indonesian market, which cannot be sold in other countries due to their poor quality. They include kitchenware, shoes and textile goods, in other words, goods which can be produced in Indonesia itself. China, in fact, is undermining the development of Indonesian light and food processing industries.

Peking quite often circumvents customs regulations with the help of the local Chinese bourgeois, thereby increasing smuggling. One must also take into account the large amount of capital which is concentrated in the Chinese society in Indonesia, helping to increase Chinese influence not only in the economic sector but also in the political field. Peking's latest diplomatic steps show that it is trying to strengthen its influence as well as its political position in Indonesia by (?offering) to normalize diplomatic and trade relations.

According to observers, by using official channels, the Chinese leaders seek to encourage the activities of the Chinese in Indonesia, which frequently are of a subversive nature.

The press in Jakarta recently reports, for instance, the uncovering of a large illegal organization which has been spying for Peking. In the course of the investigation, it was learned that members of the organization included Chinese Army personnel who illegally entered Indonesia with passports belonging to other people and with the help of local Chinese.

Indonesia's reaction to these ugly Peking actions has been correct. It has been announced in Jakarta that at present the Indonesian Government is not yet ready to conduct direct trade with China nor revive diplomatic relations with it.

Commenting on this, INDONESIA TIMES says that China has still not given up its activities which are undermining Indonesian vital interests, adding that as far as the PRC is concerned, international cooperation, trade and peaceful relationships are merely means by which to practice its own expansionist stratagem.

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC PROPAGANDA ON FATE OF CHINESE IN SRV

LD301302Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 29 May--NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, publishes a commentary on the campaign of slander begun in China against socialist Vietnam [SRV]. Our people, the commentary notes, have always been fully resolved not to make compromises in the struggle for independence and freedom. They always clearly distinguish friends from enemies, express solidarity with brothers and friends both far and near, do not boast of their virtues and never forget help which has been given. We should not speak too often about who helped whom, since both sides, Vietnamese and Chinese, helped each other. But if we put a value on the aid, then there are many things which need to be discussed. We were together in a common struggle, and we expressed solidarity and gave aid to one another.

It is to be regretted, the paper continues, that the prolonged friendly relations between Vietnam and China are going through a difficult period and that these difficulties were created by the Chinese. What is the reason for this, and who is responsible for what is happening?

The 27 May statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry speaks of China's distortion of the Vietnamese Government policy regarding Chinese living in Vietnam. We think that the current Chinese propaganda campaign, during which the truth is being distorted and the whole gigantic propaganda apparatus of a big country is being mobilized to foster unhealthy attitudes and unfriendly feelings toward the Vietnamese people, is harming the cause of both sides.

Simple people understand that the Vietnamese are not so rash as to start worsening relations with China. They understand that the Vietnamese always think and act carefully, valuing friendship, and do not want to quarrel with anybody. We are not the kind of people who make mistakes and then deny them.

The Chinese are mobilizing their mass propaganda media in order to create a picture of the "extremely tragic position" of Chinese in Vietnam. But this picture is false. There are objective links between things and phenomena which it is not easy to hide. Why is it that the spreading of false rumors among Chinese living in Vietnam coincided with the activization by the Kampuchea authorities of aggressive activity along the entire border with Vietnam, with the beginning of their anti-Vietnamese campaign? Why did the Chinese representative come out with concoctions that, in Ho Chi Minh and other places, the majority of Chinese emigres had been "arrested, killed or wounded" during the socialist transformation of the private capital sector in trade and industry? The Hong Kong Chinese language papers even wrote that the campaign for socialist transformations in southern Vietnam "is being waged with the aim of robbing Chinese emirgres of their property." Surely the immutable law of the socialist revolution concerning the transformation of the private capital sector in trade and industry does not have to be rescinded for some bourgeois just because they are Chinese, even though their property was amassed by the sweat and blood of the working class, all Vietnamese working people?

One absurdity gives birth to another. Why is it that the Chinese devote so much attention to a small handful of bourgeois in Vietnam from among those of Chinese nationality, while at the same time completely ignoring the fate of hundreds of thousands of real working people, Chinese emigres who are subject to merciless exploitation, persecution and even physical extermination in many parts of the world?

China's words and deeds, the commentary stresses, are evoking the concern of the public of many countries of Southeast Asia where millions of Chinese emigres live.

JAPANESE ATTITUDES TOWARD PRC TREATY REVIEWED

LD301101Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 May 78 p 3 LD

[M. Demchenko article: "Peking's Hegemonism and Japan"]

[Text] An incident near the Senkaku Islands has attracted the special attention of the Japanese public and forced many people to review the problem of concluding a Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty."

Talks on the conclusion of this treaty began at the end of 1972 after the signing of the Chinese-Japanese joint declaration on the normalization of diplomatic relations in Peking. It was not long before the talks were broken off for over 2 years. The obstacle was China's proposal to include in the text of the treaty an article on resistance to the so-called "hegemony" of a third country. The talks resumed in April 1975 but were soon deadlocked again.

The Peking leaders launched a campaign to pressure Japanese statesmen and public figures, political parties and the public to include an article on the so-called "hegemonism" of a third country. Initially, Peking tried by every means to convince the Japanese that a "third country" did not imply any specific state and that all that it had in mind was anyone who "displays hegemonism." Reiterating this hypocritical Peking propaganda, the treaty supporters in Japan asserted that the struggle against "hegemony" is an abstract concept without specific orientation. But China soon began to reveal the fact that the provision on "hegemony" was aimed against the Soviet Union. This was even enshrined in the CCP Charter revised at the 11th congress. The talk of the "harmlessness" of the article on resisting "hegemony" was thus exposed as a cover for the Peking leadership's real aims. Nonetheless, supporters of the article on hegemony were found among representatives of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Japanese Government. Supporters of the Chinese version of the treaty were also, unfortunately, discovered among several Japanese opposition parties.

Late last year, when China increased its pressure on Japan to force the conclusion of the treaty, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN devoted an editorial to Japanese-Chinese relations calling for "cool consideration" of the possible consequences of the treaty's conclusion. There are too many doubts concerning the treaty, the newspaper wrote, and Japan, in considering its long-term national interests, cannot approach this problem without resolving these doubts. First, SANEKI SHIMBUN explained, doubts are aroused by the difference in the diplomatic strategies of Japan and China. China's diplomatic strategy employs the theory of "my enemy's enemy is my friend" as a basis and uses Japan and the United States in the struggle against the USSR, which Peking regards as its "main enemy." This contradicts Japan's positions, which is seeking to preserve peaceful relations with all countries. Second, doubt is aroused by the potential influence of the Japanese-Chinese treaty on stability in Asia, the newspaper stressed. The unwarranted rapprochement of Japan and China in accordance with Peking's design could lead to instability in Asia and the Far East region.

This spring, the Peking leadership has vigorously resumed its pressure on Japanese Government and political circles with the purpose of leading them into an anti-Soviet alliance. Delegations from Japanese political parties invited to China were first subjected to overall pressure. [paragraph continues]

In mid-March, at a meeting with J. Yano, secretary general of the Komeito Party, who was visiting Peking, Liao Cheng-chih, chairman of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, read a statement which was assessed by the Japanese side as the official position of the Chinese leadership. It contained an urgent appeal to the Japanese Government to agree to the immediate conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese "peace and friendship treaty." During a subsequent Peking trip by a delegation from the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee, a number of public statements were made demanding the speediest conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. These statements were accompanied by the reiteration of anti-Soviet fabrications concerning the "hegemony of the superpowers." But the Peking leaders did not succeed in forcing the delegation to abandon the JSP's principled line, including its policy of developing friendly relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union.

Peking's influence on the Fukuda Government was exerted both directly and through the Japanese supporters of rapprochement with China. This led to a point where the Fukuda Government, at the end of March and the beginning of April, began to lean toward the adoption of a decision to resume the talks on the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty." Bitter disputes erupted with new force between the supporters and opponents of these talks.

Who in Japan is "for" and who is "against" holding talks with China under conditions dictated by Peking?

Of course, it is the various pro-Peking groups in the ruling LDP and several parliamentary opposition parties that are most blatantly supporting the talks. They seek the speediest signing of the treaty under the conditions set by Peking and are adocating the inclusion in the treaty of the anti-Soviet article on "joint resistance to hegemonism."

One of the most ardent supporters of the treaty's adoption on Peking's terms is S. Kanemaru, director general of the Japanese National Defense Agency, who is widely known as the country's most active champion of the buildup of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Certain business circles in Japan are favorably inclined toward the Japanese-Chinese talks, having linked themselves with Chinese trading organizations through profitable contracts. Their sole worry is how to make somewhat greater profits from this business.

However, the imprudent approach of these Japanese political and business circles toward the speediest conclusion of a treaty with China has encountered opposition and condemnation from sober-minded politicians even within the ruling LDP. For instance, a group of LDP members headed by H. Nadao, a prominent figure in this party, addressed a message to the prime minister at the end of March calling for an extremely cautious attitude toward the conclusion of a treaty with China. The hasty conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty, the message pointed out, is fraught with serious complications in the future, and therefore this question ought to be approached with extreme circumspection.

At the same time, in March, M. Akagi, a well-known public figure and politician and former minister of agriculture and forestry, opposed hastiness in concluding a treaty with China. He observed that it is essential to consider the consequences which this step might have for relations with the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a session of the ruling party, former minister S. Yamanaka assessed Peking's unceremonious attempts to compel Japan to sign a "peace and friendship treaty" on Peking's terms as "interference in the country's internal affairs."

Many more similar statements might be cited, but suffice it to say that, according to the newspaper ASAHI, the majority of LDP dietmen advocate a cautious approach to the treaty.

The incident near the Senkaku Islands calmed those advocates of the speediest conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty who have worked themselves into a frenzy. It has exerted a considerable influence on Japanese public opinion.

China's actions have generated serious concern among the Japanese authorities insofar as Peking has disregarded the Japanese Government's proposals that talks be held to settle this incident. Chinese official spokesmen merely declared that the entry of fishing ships into the territorial waters of the Senkakus was an "accident." However, as Japan's JIJI NEWS AGENCY reported, on board the fishing ships were, in addition to fishermen, Chinese military servicemen who apparently were conducting the flotilla's operations. "The presence of Chinese military servicemen on the fishing ships," the agency stresses, "strengthens our opinion that this Senkaku incident was no 'accident'."

The Japan Communist Party [JCP] has resolutely condemned China's actions near the Senkaku Islands, assessing them as a manifestation of Peking's hegemonism and great-power attitude. Ts. Hoshino, chief of the JCP Central Committee's Committee for Diplomatic Questions, stressed in a statement: "It is perfectly obvious that various kinds of Chinese interference in Japan's internal affairs and China's territorial claims are great-power actions dictated by China's departure from positions of scientific socialism."

Peking's hegemonist actions have intensified even more the misgivings among those leaders in the ruling LDP who advocate a cautious approach to the conclusion of a treaty with China.

An influential LDP group--the Council for the Study of the Problems of Asia--has adopted a resolution in which it described Peking's territorial claims as "overt encroachment" on Japan's sovereignty and as "a practical manifestation of hegemonism."

Against this background, the fact that Japan's Prime Minister T. Fukuda asked his cabinet on 9 May for cooperation in...resuming as soon as possible the talks on concluding a Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" cannot fail to evoke amazement. As reported by the KYODO agency, Fukuda told his ministers that U.S. President J. Carter wished him success in signing a treaty. In this connection, it is impossible not to recall the words of C. Duncan, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, who, during his visit to Tokyo this March, pointed out that "the United States would welcome the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese 'peace and friendship treaty'."

Peking's actions in connection with the Japanese-Chinese treaty reflect its intentions to involve Japan in one form or another in the orbit of its present policy. Its policy is one of opposing the relaxation of tension and is a provocative course in international relations aimed at sowing discord and enmity among states. The Peking leadership invests the concept of the struggle against "hegemony" with precisely this content.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO CONCLUDE PRC TREATY

LD301301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Latyshev article: "A Risky Step"]

[Text] Tokyo--The attention of Japanese Government circles has again become focused on Japanese-Chinese relations. The direct cause of this was Prime Minister T. Fukuda's intention of resuming Japanese-Chinese talks on the conclusion of a so-called peace and friendship treaty. This intention has received the approval of the Japanese Cabinet, as well as the foreign policy committee of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Commentators here believe that Fukuda's step is connected with considerations of the situation within the party as well as with the pressure being exerted on the Japanese Government by U.S. ruling circles. Confirmation of this is provided by the reports which have appeared in the Japanese press on White House attempts to convince Fukuda to accept Peking's demands for the inclusion in the text of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of the notorious item on "joint opposition by the two countries to the hegemony" of any third country, by which Peking means the Soviet Union. Press reports also give grounds for thinking that Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, who has just visited Tokyo, spoke in favor of the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty in his meetings with Fukuda.

At the same time there is evidence that even some figures in the Liberal Democratic Party retain profound doubts concerning the course of concluding a Japanese-Chinese treaty. In these circles recently, they have been talking about the irreconcilability of Peking's policy with Japan's national interests. They note that this course is fraught with a serious danger of involving Japan in the anti-Soviet alliance plotted by the Maoists.

Trying to mollify those who oppose the subordination of Japanese foreign policy to Peking's interests, Fukuda has noted more than once in recent statements that the resumption of talks still does not necessarily mean that the government is prepared to accept Chinese conditions without reservations. It is, however, clear that an increase of activity is taking place among forces driving Japan into the nets of Peking's anti-Soviet policy. The distinctive feature of the present moment is that together with the Maoists and their Japanese supporters, considerable efforts are made by the U.S. ruling circles, which are exerting backstage pressure on Japanese politicians in their own imperialist interests. This cannot fail to evoke wariness among not only peace-loving patriotic circles in Japan but all who have an interest in strengthening peace in the Far East.

JAPANESE PRESS NOTES U.S.-PRC 'UNITY OF VIEWS'

LD301329Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "On An Anti-Soviet Basis"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May--The Japanese press is continuing to comment on the tour of Asian and Far Eastern countries by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs.

Currently, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, the Carter administration is reorganizing and strengthening its strategy in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, emphasizing the strengthening of military cooperation between the United States, Japan and South Korea, the foundation for which exists in the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. The administration is also stressing the intensification of economic and military influence on the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. [paragraph continues]

The coordinated nature of the positions of the United States and China that was confirmed during Z. Brzezinski's visit to Peking has created favorable conditions for the new development of U.S. strategy in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

Z. Brzezinski, AKAHATA notes, "expressed active support for the course being taken by Peking, which is pursuing a specific strategy with respect to the USSR, and stressed the unity of the policy of the United States and China in this question."

This attests, the newspaper writes, to the United States' intention to involve China in its world strategy--a China which does not oppose the aggressive policy of the United States--the biggest imperialist power--and a China which approves of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance.

China, the newspaper notes, is in turn stressing the "commonality of its views" with those of the United States. In particular, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua declared that "both countries adhere to a great extent to identical or close viewpoints on a number of questions of the present international situation."

Noting that "unanimity" of China and the United States in their strategy concerning the Soviet Union, the newspaper points out that "the distinctive feature of Chinese-U.S. relations now is that, leaving on one side the important divergences in their views on problems of normalizing their bilateral ties, the leaders of China and the United States are consulting with each other on all world issues and above all on the question of policy with respect to the USSR, and they are confirming a definite unity of views."

Brzezinski PRC Talks

SK310055Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 25 May SK

["Report from Tokyo: Peking Supports U.S. Objectives"]

[Text] Commenting on Brzezinski's visit to Asian countries, the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI in an article titled "Report on U.S. President's Concern for National Security" says: The U.S. Asia strategy is characterized by two forms of aggression--economic and military. The military aspect of U.S. strategy is to subordinate Asian countries to the United States and promote a sense of military responsibility in which the countries will grant the United States the right to deploy standing forces in areas where the danger of provocation exists and international conflicts might occur. This strategy also involves Japan's maintenance of a strategic balance--especially a nuclear balance.

This strategy is expressed in the leading of small Asian nations in the direction of the U.S. policy to meet the demand arising in Western Europe for reinforcement of the Japanese Air Force and Navy and for the strengthening of the South Korean military forces and economy. The strategy is also demonstrated by the strengthening of U.S. forces stationed in the eastern region of the Asian Continent through the deployment of new atomic submarines equipped with [word indistinct] missiles and B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

Another Japanese newspaper, AKAHATA, pointed out that Washington is concerned with the economy of Southeast Asian nations. The total amount of private investment by U.S. monopolist agencies in this region is $16 billion. The United States has shipped great quantities of important strategic materials such as tungsten, rubber and manganese from this region to the U.S. mainland.

AKAHATA pointed out that Brzezinski's talks in Peking pursued the formation of an anti-USSR league, and aimed at making the PRC side recognize and support the new strategy of the United States of drawing Japan into this league.

Tokyo [word indistinct] press noted that during the talks China and the United States expressed almost complete agreement in their views regarding all international matters.

Brzezinski visited South Korea and inspected U.S. units deployed along the military demarcation line between South Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

JAPAN-ASEAN TRADE TALKS MARKED BY 'ACUTE DISAGREEMENT'

LD301352Y Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 30, TASS--Three-day talks between representatives of Japan and ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, on problems of trade were opened here today in an atmosphere of acute disagreement. The ASEAN countries express serious dissatisfaction over Tokyo's discriminatory policy. They call for the establishment of equal and mutually-advantageous relations and the liquidation of the chronic deficit in their trade with Japan.

Japan's favourable trade balance with Southeast Asian countries in 1977 alone exceeded 2,000 million dollars. The ASEAN countries insist on balancing the trade through increasing Japanese imports of their production and easing customs barriers.

These talks were preceded by a visit to Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia of Japan's minister of foreign trade and industry, T. Komoto, who, according to the press of those countries, reaffirmed that Tokyo was regarding Southeast Asia as a major market for the sale of its manufactured goods and a source of raw material for Japanese industry. Japan's big monopoly corporations are attracted to Southeast Asia by super-profits from the exploitation of cheap labour.

Pressing for further concessions and guarantees of free economic expansion from the ASEAN countries, Japan refuses to grant their just demands.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE AGENCY INCREASES MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD290931Y Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, TASS--According to the figures of Japan's National Defence Agency, the country spent 454,660 million yen in the fiscal year of 1977 to purchase military equipment and arms, which is 11.74 percent up on last year's figure. The funds were spent on achieving an increase in the manufacture of new types of missiles, tanks, aircraft, warships, and other equipment for the Japanese Self-Defence Forces. In the lead among the monopolies fulfilling military orders are the traditional arms suppliers Mitsubishi Jukogio, Kawaski Jukogio, Ishikavajima-Harima Jukogio, Mitsubishi Denki, and others. The appropriations on military equipment are to grow further in the current fiscal year.

PAPER TRACES DEGENERATION OF RECENTLY CONVICTED GEORGIAN

LD251523Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 May 78 p 14 LD

[Guram Gldaneli article: "Shadow in the Desert"]

[Text] Tbilisi--Who in Georgia does not know the works of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia? There is no need to conduct a poll. Everyone knows them. We become engrossed in his novels and short stories at an early age. We return to his words when we reach maturity. Made wiser by life, we consult him and heed again and again his inspired words, the voice of the teacher. Teacher of life, nobility, exacting love of people and ardent, courageous love of Georgia, which was restored after centuries of oppression to freedom, light and joy on becoming Soviet Georgia. The entire republic mourned the master, who died in July 1975. Admirers of his mighty, life-asserting talent in all corners of the Soviet Union grieved along with us. As well as in other countries, where his works have been published in translations into many languages....

In his novel "Dionysius' Smile" Konstantantine Gamsakhurdia created the image of a man poisoned by the venom of emotional bankruptcy, a man who, to use the author's words, was "a lowborn noble, in the grip of the snobbish ailment of European civilization." The outcome of his life is awful:

"I go into the street and seek solitude among the millions. Desert! Desert! My desert is the big street of a big city. Here no one knows me, no one pays any attention to me. Like a shriveled rind, no one greets me or looks at me, as though I were not there, as though I were soulless, as though I were a shadow, a shadow wandering the desert. Desert! Desert!" And the last thought of the "lowborn noble": "...Night overtook me in the midst of my path through life."

This image persistently pursued me all last week. The entire week when the trial of Zviad Gamsakhurdia and his accomplice Merab Kostava, charged with committing a crime governed by Article 71 of the Georgian criminal code, was taking place in Tbilisi. This article proclaims: "Agitation or propaganda carried out for purposes of undermining or weakening Soviet power or committing individual particularly dangerous state crimes, the dissemination for the same purposes of slanderous fabrications derogating the Soviet state and social system, and similarly the dissemination or manufacture or keeping of literature of the same content for the same purposes

"--is punishable by imprisonment for 6 months to 7 years, with or without exile for 2-5 years."

I listened to the charge, the defendants' replies to the judge's questions, the witnesses' testimonies, the attorneys' statements, the prosecutor's speech, the parties' speeches, Zviad Gamsakhurdia's final statement.... And I wondered agonizingly: Why did Zviad fall so low? What base force had hurled my fellow countryman into the sterile desert of anti-Sovietism and criminal and malicious slander against our people?

Now I know.

It began long ago. A minion of fortune, Zviad, who was born in 1939, grew up in comfort and ease. He was denied nothing. His father saw to it that his son became an educated person, taught him languages and music and fostered love of the motherland in him. He raised a knight.

The result--and this was not his father's fault but a misfortune--was an egocentric who, while still an adolescent, had the conceited opinion that he was an outstanding individual. He ought to have realized that it is not only an honor but also a high responsibility to bear the name Gamsakhurdia. But he decided that everything was permitted to him.

Years passed. Zviad studied in the Philological Faculty. Then he taught American literature in Tbilisi University, defended a candidate's dissertation and held the post of senior scientific employee in the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Literature of our Academy of Sciences. In 1966 he was admitted to the Writers Union. He translated from English and German. He also wrote his own things--verses, fables, allegories, critical articles.... He was published. But his works also included ones which did not accord with the artistic and ideological criteria of the editorial boards to which he submitted them.

In these cases, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, unshakably convinced of his genius, seemed to see every editor as an ill-wisher, an envious person or, at best, a blockhead who was simply incapable of appreciating his profound thoughts and refined literary style. He perceived every refusal as an underestimation of his literary talent and as an insult for which vengeance ought to be taken.

But vengeance against whom? Against Soviet power, he decided. The power which had made him as a person and opened all roads to him.

The evil slander against our country spread by Western propaganda penetrated a soul crippled with self-importance. There was no one surrounding Zviad, with the exception of two or three people suffering, like himself, from complexes of "exclusivity" like Merab Kostava, a teacher at the music college, who could share his rejection of our reality and everything eternally sacred to prove his uniqueness and thunder throughout the entire world. But the trouble is there was nothing in his heart at the time but self-confidence and not a single original idea in his head. And Zviad began to assimilate alien, strange and hostile ideas.

For years, day in and day out Radio Liberty and other anti-Soviet centers have been trying to kindle nationalism in the Soviet republics, including Georgia. And Zviad echoed the enemies word for word. In so doing the slanderer is not embarrassed that his "revelations" appear as a miserable imitation of the counterrevolutionary slogans of the Georgian Mensheviks at the beginning of the twenties.

Glued to the transistor, Zviad learned, it turned out, that "communism is the enemy of the national culture." His reply was: I got the message; and he slandered accordingly. He heard: "In the USSR dissidents are put into mental hospitals." He answered that it is indeed so although he personally has never been close to such hospitals.

There was not only an exchange of messages. An operation was underway to "legalize" the "opposition," which does not exist in the USSR. The insinuations of imperalist propaganda aimed at weakening, undermining and discrediting our country FROM WITHOUT, after Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava had whipped them up and put them into their own words, made the return journey across the border, were printed in the reactionary press and were extensively quoted in slanderous broadcasts to the Soviet Union as "trustworthy evidence from Georgians fighting for their freedom," and as "material" FROM WITHIN. The antipatriotic position of Gamsakhurdia and Kostava and the criminal activity dictated by this position were very soon sized up by the Western specialist services, which decided to use these people as their allies and agents in subversive work against our country.

The mission for "bringing into proper condition" anti-Soviets who were already ripe for use was entrusted to representatives of foreign states, and in particular, to Igor Belousovich, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in the USSR. "Completely by chance" in Moscow he made the acquaintance of Zviad, who introduced himself as a philologist--a specialist in 19th and 20th century American literature. "Oh," said this patron of the arts from the CIA protected by his diplomatic immunity, "this is very good, I have a lot of literature that will interest you." And the next day, in a pedestrian underpass under Kutuzovskiy Prospekt, near Moscow's Ukraina Hotel, he handed over to Zviad--no, not the works of Whitman and Eliot, whom Zviad once studied enthusiastically--a whole pile of texts printed by fascist spirited publishing houses such as Posev, Imka-Press and the Hertzen fund.... The works of the monarchist-fascist-chauvinist Solzhenitsyn and much other anti-Soviet trash, including some containing a directive "to introduce organized principles into the struggle against the Soviet state"....

Foreign correspondents accredited in the USSR also displayed interest in Gamsakhurdia. One of them, David Shipler, wrote in the New York TIMES: "Tbilisi, USSR. Thoughtful dark eyes ready to flare up in anger look at me from behind a glass of white wine. 'To the United States of America, the last bulwark of democracy and freedom' are the words of the toast I heard. They came from Zviad Gamsakhurdia, and ardent Georgian nationalist, who is living a life full of danger.... These Georgian dissidents, if they were to be placed in the political spectrum of the United States, would end up far to the right of any U.S. conservative....

In the same article, the U.S. journalist, comparing the utterances of the "dissidents" about the "oppression" of Georgian culture with the true state of affairs in the republic, was forced to assert the exact opposite: "...The original culture of Georgia appears to be just as fruitful as its succulent vines. The Georgian language, with its own special script, is used in television broadcasts and movies, in books and theatrical performances...."

Well, the New York TIMES obviously needed the lies about a "life full of perils" in order to create a halo for Zviad of a "great martyr suffering for the truth." In actual fact Zviad lived in clover. He drew, without counting, from his father's inheritance funds, of which a considerable proportion went to entertain transatlantic suppliers of "unique ideas" and to pay for the services of those who helped him disseminate slander against the Georgian people and our Soviet motherland. Many people who knew Zviad tried to reason with him and appealed to his conscience and to the name of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia... but they ran up against high-handed and increasingly shameless self-confidence.

Zviad Gamsakhurdia did not want to cleanse himself of the filth. He felt comfortable in the quagmire of dirt in which he sank deeper and deeper.

Soon Zviad embarked on the path of producing and disseminating anti-Soviet documents aimed directly at undermining the Soviet system. In 1976 and the beginning of 1977 in Tbilisi, he disseminated several dozen copies of lampoons in which he wrote: "The Georgian people are being led to physical degeneration and moral degradation...the nation is in poverty and in mourning..." Naturally, the great truth-seeking martyrs" did not find arguments and real facts to substantiate such monstrous fabrications. And then they resorted to the aid of real fascists from the "People's Labor Alliance," which is now maintained by the CIA. They printed the text of a People's Labor Alliance proclamation acquired from some Western tourists and provocateurs that contains the following appeal: "Citizens, support the 'People's Labor Alliance' in the struggle for liberation from the one-party system..."

But even this wasn't the limit. Zviad disseminated a panegyric in memory of Shalva Maglakelidze. There isn't a Georgian who does not wholeheartedly despise this Hitlerite general who belonged to the so-called "Committee to Liberate the Russian Peoples" headed by Vlasov, the traitor to the Soviet people, who fought weapon in hand against the Soviet Union. His grandson is now a U.S. citizen and, as a U.S. Air Force pilot, fought in Vietnam, destroying the peaceful population.

I remember March last year when all Georgia was seething with indignation, profoundly offended by the activity of Zviad Gamsakhurdia and his sorry bunch of fellow dissenters. All our newpapers printed indignant letters from representatives of various strata of the population--workers, scientists, clergymen, and young people, whom the "fighters" were above all counting on influencing. All demanded an end to the treason and slander. "The hypocritical traitors, when the mothers of the dead soldiers are still alive, dare to desecrate their memory," Tamara Giunashvili-Dundua, a pensioner and mother of a soldier who did not return from the war, wrote to SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA, for instance. "I curse and despise Zviad Gamsakhurdia...."

Our patience and magnanimity ran out, although even then we still cosseted Zviad and his accomplices and still tried to persuade them to see sense.... All these attempts were in vain.

A session of the Board of the Georgian Writers Union was held 1 April 1977 and unanimously adopted a decision to expel Z. Gamsakhurdia from the union. The well-known and respected writers Grigol Abashidze, Nodar Dumbadze, Georgiy Tsitsishvili, Iosif Noneshvili, Moris Potshkhishvili, Karlo Kaladze, Irakliy Abashidze, Ivan Tarba, Guram Asatiani and many others spoke with anguish of how deeply Zviad Gamsakhurdia had defamed the name of the Soviet writer and of what a base act he had committed with respect to his father's memory. Our union is a union of like-thinkers, a union of people who stand firmly on Soviet positions, who devotedly and ardently serve the bright ideals of communism, peace, and friendship among the peoples, the writers said. And you have encroached on all this; you have set yourself against us, against your own people. Henceforth you are not one of us.

On 7 April Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava were arrested, and Paris' LE FIGARO, of course, did not deny itself the pleasure, along with Radio Liberty, of reporting the "thousands of arrests of freedom-fighters in Georgia." The mechanism of subversion continued to function....

The investigation followed. Then there was the trial.

During the trial the criminal activity of Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava was recreated before us touch after touch, detail after detail, in all its unseemliness. The accused did not deny a single one of the facts in the indictment. The replies given by the 21 witnesses to the court's questions were thorough, objective and fully confirmed the guilt of the accused. Nor could the lawyers who asked the court to show indulgence toward the criminals essentially deny this guilt.

The strained silence of the hall where the trial was taking place was sometimes broken by an angry murmur. And it was really difficult to restrain yourself. May of those present in the hall, sharing their impressions with one another, said that not only these two should be on trial, and that a terrible responsibility for their actions is borne by all kinds of Belousoviches, who provoked and encouraged these actions, who supplied Zviad with slanderous materials and kindled his terrible conceit, promising him "worldwide publicity."

Zviad himself spoke in detail of the ruinous role of foreigners abusing our hospitality. He has now clearly regretted, for instance, that he met with that self same Shipler from the New York TIMES, or with Friendly, the former Moscow correspondent of NEWSWEEK. These people used their meetings with Zviad not only to hear from his lips and then publish the toast to "the United States--the last bulwark of democracy and freedom." In their reports on their meetings with Zviad they published various slanderous fabrications, ascribing their authorship to him. As for Shipler's insinuations, for instance, as Zviad stated in court, they "were to lead to my arrest, which would be a convenient excuse for American and other Western propaganda to put forward new inventions on their favorite topic of the 'flouting of human rights in the Soviet Union."

...In court Zviad stated out loud that he deeply regrets his criminal activity, that now he at last realizes that he flagrantly violated Soviet law and that he is grievously guilty before society.

"The facts enumerated in the indictment," he said, "testify indisputably that I acted with the aim of weakening Soviet power."

"Now, after a detailed and serious analysis of everything I was concerned with up to my arrest, I realize that I lacked an honest, critical approach to myself and to the literature I distributed, to all those texts in which deliberate lies are passed off as the truth," Zviad confessed.

Of course, the reader already knows from the official report that the Tbilisi City Court sentenced Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava to 3 years' deprivation of liberty with a subsequent exile of 2 years each. Well, they deserved it....

But my thoughts always return to the courtroom, and I always hear Zviad's words that he is guilty before the motherland, that he is ready to undergo punishment, and then to live honorably and work, work.

I would like to believe that Zviad Gamsakhurdia will at last really comprehend the great and eternal truth voiced by the unforgettable Knostantine Gamsakhurdia through the lips of Konstantine Arsakidze, the brilliant architect and builder of the temple of Svetitskhoveli, in his novel "The Hand of the Great Craftsman": "Labor is the greatest good on earth, and nothing colors a man so much as the valor he sows in labor."

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS USSR CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY

LD301523Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--The country's chemical workers are to produce more than 100 million tons of mineral fertilizers this year. Oil refinery workers, petrochemical industry workers and microbiologists have mapped out high targets. The workers in these sectors are struggling hard to bring into play reserves for improving work efficiency and quality. They talked about this at a ceremony devoted to Chemical Workers Day, which was held on 26 May in Moscow.

The report was delivered by V.S. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemicals industry.

The speakers gave assurances that the chemical workers will successfully fulfill the targets of the third year of the 5-year plan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ARMS RACE DOES NOT FORCE USSR TO CUT ITS ECONOMIC PLANS

LD251121Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 19 May 78 pp 30-31 LD

[Irina Trofimova reply to reader's letter: "Conversation With a Reader"]

[Text] I am forming the impression that, by imposing the arms race on the Soviet Union, the West wants to weaken it. This race is probably seriously damaging your economic plans. The USSR's desire to halt the growth in armaments is therefore understandable to me.

[Signed] Robert Hellman, Boston, United States.

[Trofimova] Yes, Mr Hellman, we are forced to take up the gauntlet imperialism throws down. The USSR was forced to reply to the atom bomb, which your country gave the world, with the creation of the same bomb. If President Carter decides to commence production of the neutron bomb, our state will take up this challenge as well.

You would have the right to accuse me of insincerity if I started asserting that the arms race the West is constantly whipping up has no effect on our economic plans. The Soviet state has one pocket and, however deep it may be, it is not bottomless. In elaborating programs for economic development, the Soviet Union always soberly weighs its potentials, taking defense needs into account. These needs really take up considerable resources. But it should be stressed that we spend no more than is necessary to insure the defense of the country and--together with the other Warsaw Pact states--the defense of the socialist community. This is a very important fact to which I would like to draw your attention.

And--this is the main point--the Soviet Union's mighty economy, created in the years of the 5-year plans, guarantees the state's effective defense capability, rapid rates of further economic development, and a planned increase in the people's standard of living.

Despite the considerable burden of defense expenditure, the Soviet Union is not only not cutting its economic plans, but is on the contrary implementing major economic projects that could not be embarked on a few years ago. Here is an example. The problem of the development of industry in the north and east of the country is now being resolved. In these vast expanses of land--in the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Far East--mighty fuel and raw material bases and industrial complexes are being created. There is oil, natural gas, coal, aluminum, large-scale chemicals; there is the creation of a new infrastructure, the development of cities, and in the last analysis an improvement in the people's living conditions.

This is now one of our main economic tasks. There are also other plans. For instance: In the future the economy of European USSR, Central Asia and Kazakhstan will suffer water shortages, but preparation is already taking place on a plan to divert part of the flow of Siberian and northern rivers into the Volga Basin, Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

You see, Mr Hellman, counting on the arms race as a means of bleeding and weakening the Soviet Union is at the least unfounded. This is not the first year that the West has been doing so. And what does this mean? For a long time now the Soviet Union has ranked second in the world in industrial production. Only the United States is ahead of us, and we are confidently closing the gap. In 1960, the USSR's industrial output was less than 30 percent of the U.S. industrial output; now it is more than 80 percent.

Of course, in a different atmosphere our country would move still further forward. The economic problems that concern us would be resolved much more quickly. In striving to deepen detente and end the arms race, the Soviet Union is trying to create more favorable international conditions for its own development. We make no secret of that.

But you are mistaken, Mr Hellman, in thinking that the USSR is only concerned about itself and its socialist allies. I am not talking about the threat created for all countries and peoples by the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Our century is burdened with complex problems. Surely it is criminal to throw away hundreds of millions of dollars on arms when there are 460 million starving people in the world. That is a UN figure. And it is almost impossible to count the number of children who die from malnutrition and diseases. It would be much more useful to use the astronomic sums of military expenditure for the struggle against poverty, diseases, illiteracy, cleaning up the enviroment, or in other words--for the people's welfare.

You will agree, Mr Hellman, that in persistently striving for the resolution of the disarmament problem, the Soviet Union is by no means showing concern only for its own country and people.

SUPREME SOVIET BODIES DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS

LD301525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Scviet of Nationalities commissions on construction and the construction materials industry was held 26 May in the Kremlin. It examined the course of the fulfillment by the USSR Ministry of Construction of the plan targets for housing construction and construction of social and cultural projects.

G.A. Karavayev, USSR minister of construction, and G.I. Usmanov, leader of the deputies' Preparatory Commission, who delivered the reports, and other speakers noted that the ministry is stepping up the rate of construction. At the same time the session stressed that the ministry is failing to fully insure the fulfillment of targets for the construction of housing and social and cultural projects. Construction quality is not improving quickly enough. The session noted serious shortcomings in the planning and organization of construction work in civil housing projects.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and executive workers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a number of ministries and departments, participated in the session.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA: WHEAT SOWING CAMPAIGN 'VIRTUALLY COMPLETED'

LD301959Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] According to data supplied by the Central Statistical Administration of the Russian Federation that the editor's office received today, the farmworkers of the republic had 10 percent of the area still to so to spring crops by the beginning of this week. The sowing rate has been high in the past few days; 2 million hectares are being sown in the fields every 24 hours. The farmworkers now have every possibility to complete sowing this week.

The sowing campaign on the wheat fields has been virtually completed. This crop has been sown on a larger area than planned in Ryazanskaya, Kirovskaya, Penzaskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts. Wheat has been sown in the most optimum times in eastern RSFSR. Work is now being carried out on plantations of groat crops, soya and corn for silage. Potatoes have to be planted on a considerable area--more than 300,000 hectare.

Ruvinskiy on RSFSR Sowing

LD310840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Observer Aleksandr Ruvinskiy will acquaint you with spring sowing news in the RSFSR: The warm days at the end of May helped farm workers carry out sowing at the fastest possible rate. Now, according to the data of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the sowing of all crops has been carried out on over 80 million hectares. It must be said that over the past few years spring crops have been sown on greater areas by this time. But the work rate of the past few days makes it possible to complete all sowing in the optimum time that is most favorable for plant development. The greatest volume of work has to be carried out by potato growers. For a long time rain made it impossible to bring out sowing units into the Non Chernozem Zone. But now the ground here has become drier. And in this zone over 1 million hectares have been sown to potatoes. I should add that the planting plan in such major potato-producing oblasts as Bryanskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts has been fulfilled. Large areas were sown to wheat last week. This is understandable--the second half of May is the most favorable time for sowing it in the eastern RSFSR. The wheat sowing plan has been overfulfilled in Orenburgskaya, Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. Farm workers in Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts are sowing it on the final hectares. Wheat sowing has also been carried out successfully in eastern Siberia. Groat crops--millet and buckwheat--are among the last crops to be sown by farm workers. The millet sowing plan has now been fulfilled by 75 percent, and buckwheat has been sown on about 50 percent of the area allocated to it. I would particularly like to say something about soya: It has been sown on a considerably larger area at many farms than was envisaged in the plans. This applies to Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. Soya sowing is now in progress in the Far East, which is the main area where it is cultivated. It has already been sown there on about 500,000 hectares.

LATE SPRING, BAD WEATHER HAMPER SOWING OF CROPS

LD261539Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Stepanenko review: "On the Country's Fields"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday, 22 May, spring crops had been sown over 114.2 million hectares (77 percent), and grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been sown on 72.2 million hectares (77 percent of the spring crops area allocated to them).

Corn for grain covered 3.2 million hectares (99.9 percent) and potatoes covered 2.2 million hectares (66 percent of the plan).

Even experienced graingrowers do not often see snow on the May shoots. At the very end of the spring the sky grew chilly again and snow clouds sailed over the Perm and Sverdlovsk fields. The weather grew colder in many parts of the country from the Baltic republics to Eastern Siberia. As though displaying its stern obstinacy, the spring in some places touched the earth not just with light but also severe frosts. Rain fell in the Ukraine and the Volga region, the Kuban and Belorussia, the Central Chernozem region, and other places. All this complicated the fieldwork. And only the high degree of organization and increased technical equipment and skill of the crop farmers made it possible to withstand the hard duel against the bad weather.

In the past week 21.5 million hectares have been sown to grain crops and pulse crops (not counting corn). This is the biggest increase attained in a week this spring. It was mainly the work of the farms of the country's eastern regions--Kazakhstan, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. It is precisely here that the main front of the sowing campaign now passes. Making extensive use of the methods of the comprehensive organization of work successfully tested on the Ipatovskiy Rayon fields, the graingrowers of Kemerovskaya, Irkutskaya, Amurskaya oblasts, Tuvinskaya ASSR, Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays are carrying out sowing rapidly. The Khabarovsk crop farmers have completed sowing.

But it must be noted that the late spring has held up the start of fieldwork here as well and the bad weather is wrecking their rhythm. And many oblasts are lagging very far behind the schedules of past years. Thus, compared with last year the lag in the West Siberian region is 1.2 million hectares while in the Urals region it is 822,000 hectares. The situation requires that work be accelerated: After all, the Siberian summer is short, the cold arrives early and any delay in the sowing could complicate the harvest and have an effect on the yield.

It is a strenuous time now for the north Kazakhstan farmers. They are faced with a hard task--carrying out grain crops sowing in 10 days and completing it by 25 May. These are the optimal deadlines and their limits are set by nature. The grain sown at the best time receives the July rain, which is customary here at the period when the plants require the most moisture. If you sow earlier, the dry matter weighs down the grain crops and they do not produce secondary roots or a good yield. If you sow later, then the crops come up against bad weather or even snow before the harvest. Therefore any spring is complicated and strenuous for the Kazakhstan Virgin Land farmers. And this spring has made work even more complicated: It is a rare day that is without rain. Nonetheless the machine operators are maintaining their rapid tempo. In the past week about 9 million hectares have been sown to grain in north Kazakhstan. Of these, over 2 million hectares are in the farms of Kustanayskaya Oblast.

A characteristic feature of the sowing campaign in the north Kazakhstan steppes is the strict observance of the soil protection system of farming. A wide assortment of antierosion instruments is being used in the fields--especially seed drills, which can be used while the stubble is still on the fields and which perform several operations in one journey--in cultivation, in applying fertilizers, in sowing and in soil packing.

This year the areas sown to millet and buckwheat are being expanded in certain parts of the country. These crops require special attention. Millet has been sown on 1.5 million hectares (53 percent of the plan). The weather is holding up its sowing in the farms of Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya, and Orenburgskaya oblasts. Buckwheat has only been sown on 1/3 of the areas allocated to it. Belorussia and Kazakhstan have more of it to sow than others. To raise a good harvest of these valuable groat crops it is essential to complete the sowing within the next few days.

The bad weather has complicated work on the potato fields. Tubers have been planted over 2.2 million hectares. This is 700,000 hectares more than by the same date last year. Whereas in Lithuania the planting of potatoes has been completed and in the Ukraine and Belorussia it is nearing completion, in Estonia and the Volga-Vyatka and northwestern economic regions of the RSFSR, potatoes still only cover 1/3 of the allocated areas. In the farms of Novgordodskaya, Pskovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts, the usual periods for planting potatoes have been "pushed back" over a week by the spring. Only a massive application of the experience of leading potato growers will make it possible to accelerate the work under complex conditions.

Last week the kolkhozes and sovhozes completed sowing sunflowers. Over 99.5 percent of the areas allocated are sown to sugar beets, 99 percent of the areas allocated are sown to cotton while the figure for rice is 91 percent (520,000 hectares). Rice shoots have already appeared in the Kuban, Don and southern Ukraine. The spring grain crops, flax and sugar beets are showing green over tens of millions of hectares. The farms are continuing to tend the crops.

Under this spring's conditions this work is of special importance. The rain has created a favorable situation for the development of weeds. The farms must implement a whole complex of measures essential to keep the fields clear. Fields have been treated with herbicides and have been cultivated over almost 8 million hectares. But this is only the beginning of a large amount of work involved in tending the crops.

During these May days, it is essential to use every hour of fine weather and prepare the basis for a good harvest.

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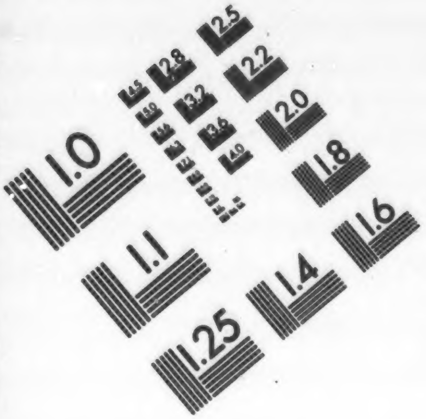
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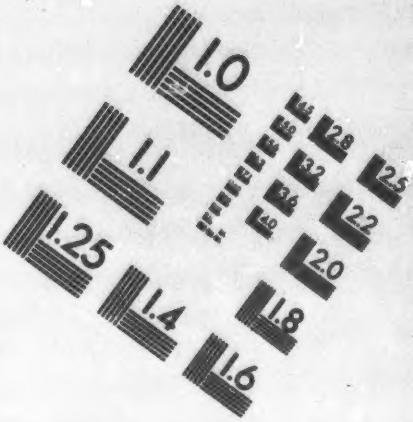
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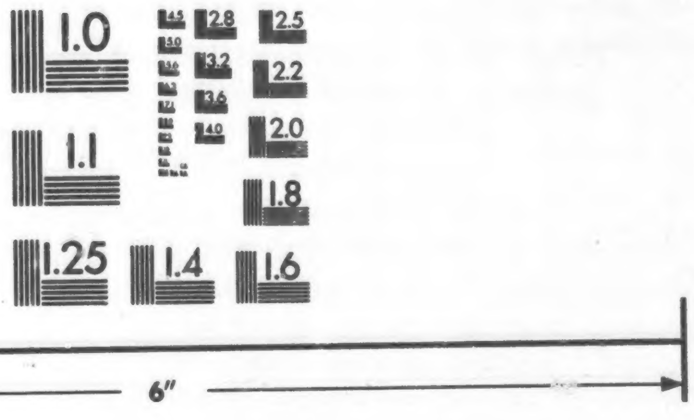
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